THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

* * Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

THOS. BRAGG, of Northampton, Governor.
William Hill, of Wake, Secretary of State.
D. W. Courts, of Rockingham, Treasurer.
G. W. Brooks, of Person, Comptroller.
Pulaski Cowper, of Hertford, Private Secretary.
Oliver H. Perry, State Librarian.

LITERARY BOARD.

Gov. Thos. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Alfred Jones, of Wake,
Wm. W. Holden, of Wake,
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SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

Calvin H. Wiley, of Guilford,

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.

Gov. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Calvin Graves, of Caswell,
N. E. Canady, of Granville.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Wm. Dallas Haywood, Intendent of Police.

COMMISSIONERS.

Eastern Ward.—Eldridge Smith,
" " A. Adams.
Middle Ward.—C. B. Root,
" R. H. Battle,
" G. W. Haywood.
Western Ward.—A. M. Gorman,
" H. D Turner.
City Guard.—James M. Crawley,
" Jackson Overby.
City Constables.—E. E. Harris,
Wm. N. Andrews.
A. Adam, Weighmaster.
E. E. Harris, Clerk of the market.
E. Cantwell, City Attorney.

COURTS.

The *Supreme Court* of North-Carolina is held in this city semi-annually, on the second Monday in June, and the 20th day of December.

Judges.—Hon. Frederick Nash, Chief Justice,
R. M. Pearson, Associate Judge,
W. H. Battle, " "
Edmund B. Freeman, Clerk,
Oliver H. Perry, Assistant do.
Ham. C. Jones, Reporter,
J. J. Litchford, Sr., Marshall.

The *United States Circuit Court* for the District of North-Carolina is held semi-annually in this city, on the 1st Monday in June and the last Monday in November.

Judges.—Hon. J. M. Wayne, of Georgia,
Hon. Henry Potter, of Fayetteville,
District Attorney, Robert P. Dick,
Clerk, Wm. H. Haywood,
Marshall, Wesley Jones.

The *Superior Court* for this County, is held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
John C. Moore, Clerk.
Jos. B. Batchelor, Attorney General and Solicitor of the fourth Judicial District.

The *Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions* is held on the third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Jeff. Utley, Clerk.
Chairman of the County Court, William Boylan.
County Solicitor, K. P. Marriott.
Sheriff of Wake County, William H. High.
Coroner, Willis Scott.
Register, H. Hudson.

Bank of the State of North-Carolina, incorporated 1830. Charter expires in 1860. Capital $1,500,000, divided into 15,000 shares, of which the Literary Board holds 5,027 and the University 1,000.
Principal Bank at Raleigh.
George W. Mordecai, President,
Charles Dewey, Cashier,
J. H. Bryan, Jr., Teller and Notary Public.
W. E. Anderson, Discount Clerk and Notary Public,
Jordan Womble, Jr., Clerk.
This Bank has branches at Newbern, Tarboro', Fayetteville, Wilmington, Elizabeth City, Charlotte, Milton, Morganton and Windsor.

DIRECTORS.

On the part of the State: D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, *ex-officio*, L. O'B. Branch and W. R. Poole.
On the part of the Stockholders: Wm. Boylan, Wm. Peace, J. H. Bryan, J. B. G. Roulhac, Alfred Jones and B. F. Moore.
Offering and Renewal day—Tuesday.
Discount day—Wednesday.
Business hours from 10 till 3 o'clock.

Raleigh Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear.
William H. Jones, Cashier,
R. P. Finch, Teller and Notary Public.

DIRECTORS.

Geo. W. Haywood, T. H. Selby, Seth Jones, George Little, Dr. Thos. D. Hogg and C. W. D. Hutchings.
Offering day—Monday.
Discount day—Tuesday.

RAIL ROADS.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.
R. A. Hamilton, President,
W. W. Vass, Treasurer,
J. M. Pool, Assistant Treasurer,
C. B. Allen, Depot Agent.
Mail Train leaves 10 minutes after 7 A. M., arrives at 6½ P. M.

North-Carolina Railroad Company.
Chas. F. Fisher, President,
C. P. Mendenhall, Treasurer,
J. T. West, Freight and Ticket Agent.
Mail Train arrives at 5 o'clock, A. M., from the East; and departs 10 m. after 5 o'clock, A. M.
Mail from the West arrives about the same time.

POST OFFICE.

William White, Sr., Post Master.
Office hours, on week days, from Sun-rise to 9 P. M.

State of parties in the House of Representatives.

The following list of the members of the present House of Representatives, with the political parties into which they are divided, will be found worthy of preservation:

Maine.
1. *John M. Wood, K. N.,* 4. *Samuel P. Benson,*
2. *John J. Perry, K. N.,* 5. *Israel Washburn,*
3. *Ebenezer Knowlton, K. N.,* 6. Thomas J. D. Fuller, D.

New Hampshire.
1. *James Pike, K. N.,* 2. *Mason W. Tappan, K. N.,*
3. *Aaron H. Cragin, K. N.*

Vermont.
1. *James Meacham,* 2. *Justin S. Morrill, K. N.,*
3. *Aleah Sabin.*

Massachusetts.
Robert B. Hall, K. N., 6. *Timothy Davis, K. N.,*
James Buffington, K. N., 7. *Nathaniel P. Banks, KN.,*
William S. Damrell, K.N., 8. *Chauncey L. Knapp, KN.,*
Linus B. Comins, K. N., 9. *Alexander De Witt, K.N.,*
Anson Burlingame, K.N., 10. *Calvin C. Chaffee, K. N.,*
11. *Mark Trafton, K. N.*

Rhode Island.
1. *Nathaniel B. Durfee, K. N.* 2. *Benj. B. Thurston, K. N.,*

Connecticut.
1. *Ezra Clarke, K. N.,* 3. *Sidney Dean, K. N.,*
2. *John Woodruff, K. N.,* 4. *William W. Welch, K. N.*

New York.
1. William W. Valk, K. N.,17. *Francis E. Spinner,*
2. *J. S. Stranahan, K. N.,* 18. *Thomas R. Horton,*
3. *Guy R. Pelton, K. N.,* 19. *Jonas A. Hugbston,*
4. John Kelly, D., 20. *Orasmus B. Matteson, KN*
5. Thos. R. Whitney, K. N ,21. *Henry Bennett, K. N.,*
6. John Wheeler, K. N., 22. *Andrew Z. McCarty, KN.,*
7. *Thomas Childs, K. N.,* 23. *William A. Gilbert,*
8. *Abram Wakeman, K. N.,*24. *Amos P. Granger,*
9. Bayard Clark, K. N., 25. *Elwin B. Morgan,*
10. *Ambrose S. Murray,* 26. *Andrew Oliver,*
11. *Rufus H. King, K. N.,* 27. *John M. Parker,*
12. *Killian Miller, K. N.,* 28. *William H. Kelsey,*
13. *Russel Sage, K. N.,* 29. *John Williams, D.,*
14. *Samuel Dickson,* 30. *Benjamin Pringle,*
15. *Edward Dodd, K. N.,* 31. *Thomas T. Fagler, K. N.,*
16. *George A. Simmons,* 22. Solomon G. Haven, K.N.,
33. *Francis S. Edwards, K. N.*

New Jersey.
Isaiah D. Clawson, K. N., 3. *James Bishop, K. N.,*
George R. Robbins, K. N., 4. George Vail, D.,
5. *Alex. C. M. Pennington, K. N.*

Pennsylvania.
1. Thomas B. Florence, D., 13. Asa Packer, D.,
2. *Job R. Tyson, K. N.,* 14. *Galusha A. Grow, K. N.,*
3. William Millward, K. N.,15. *John J. Pearce, K. N.,*
4. Jacob Broom, K. N., 16. *Lemuel Todd, K. N.,*
5. John Cadwalader, D., 17. *David F. Robison, K. N.,*
6. John Hickman, D., 18. *John R. Edie, K. N.,*
7. S. C. *Bradshaw, K. N.,* 19. *John Gross, K. N.,*

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9. *A. E. Roberts, K. N.,* 21. *David Ritchie, K. N.,*
10. *John C. Kunkel, K. N.,* 22. *S. A. Purviance, K. N.,*
11. *James H. Campbell, K.N.,*23. *John Allison, K. N.,*
12. Henry M. Fuller, K. N., 24. David Barclay, D.,
25. *John Dick, K. N.*

Delaware.
1. Elisha D. Cullen, K. N.

Maryland.
1. James A. Stewart, D., 4. H. W. Davis, K. N.,
2. J. B. Ricaud, K. N., 5. H. W. Hoffman, K. N.,
3. J. M. Harris, K. N., 6. *T. F. Bowie, D.

Virginia.
1. Thomas H. Bayly, D., 7. William Smith, D.,
2. John S. Millson, D., 8. Chas. J. Faulkner, D.,
3. John S Caskie, D., 9. John Letcher, D.,
4. William O. Goode, D., 10. Zedekiah Kidwell, D.,
5. Thomas S. Bocock, D., 11. John S. Carlile, K. N.,
6. Paulus Powell, D., 12. H A. Edmundson, D.,
13. Fayette McMullen, D.

North Carolina.
1. Robert T. Paine, K. N., 5. Edwin G. Reade, K. N.,
2. Thomas Ruffin, D., 6. R. C. Purveur, K. N.,
3. Warren Winslow, D., 7. Burton Craige, D.,
4. L. O'B. Branch, D., 8. T. L. Clingman, D.

South Carolina.
1. John McQueen, D., 4. Preston S. Brooks, D.,
2. William Aiken, D., 5. James L. Orr, D.,
3. Lawrence M. Keitt, D., 6. Wm. W. Boyce, D.

Georgia.
1. James L. Seward, D., 5. John H. Lumpkin, D.,
2. M. J. Crawford, D., 6. Howell Cobb, D.,
3. Robert P. Trippe, K. N., 7. N. G. Foster, K. N.,
4. Hiram Warner, D., 8. Alex. H. Stephens, D.

Alabama.
1. Percy Walker, K. N., 4. William R. Smith, K. N.,
2. Eli S. Shorter, D., 5. George S. Houston, D.,
3. James F. Dowdell, D., 6. W. R. W. Cobb, D.,
7. Sampson W. Harris, D.

Mississippi.
1. Daniel B. Wright, D., 3. William Barksdale, D.,
2. Hendley S. Bennett, D., 4. William A. Lake, K. N.,
5. John A. Quitman, D.

Louisiana.
1. George Eustis, K. N., 3. Thomas G. Davidson, D.,
2. Miles Taylor, D., 4. John M. Sandige, D.

Ohio.
1. *Timothy C. Day,* 11. *V. B. Horton, K. N.,*
2. J. S. Harrison, K. N., 12. *Samuel Gallaway, K. N.,*
3. *L. D. Campbell, K. N.,* 13. *John Sherman, K. N.,*
4. *Matthias H. Nichols,* 14. *Phileman Bliss,*
5. *Richard Mott,* 15. *Wm. R. Sapp, K. N.,*
6. *J. Reece Emrie, K. N.,* 16. *Edward Bale, K. N.,*
7. *Aaron Harlan, K. N.,* 17. *C. J. Albright, K. N.,*
8. *Benj. Stanton, K. N.,* 18. *Benj. F. Leiter, K. N.,*
9. *C. K. Watson, K. N.,* 19. *Edward Wade,*
10. Oscar F. Moore, K. N., 20. *Joshua R. Giddings,*
2.. *John A. Bingham, K. N.,*

Kentucky.
1. Henry C. Burnett, D., 6. John M. Elliott, D.,
2. J. P. Campbell, K. N., 7. H. Marshall, K. N.,
3. W. L. Underwood, K. N., 8. A. K. Marshall, K. N.,
4. *Albert G. Talbott, D., 9. Leander M. Cox, K. N.,
5. Joshua H. Jewett, D., 10 Samuel F. Swope, K. N.

Tennessee.
1. *Albert G. Watkins, D, 6. George W. Jones, D.,
2. Wm. H. Sneed, K. N., 7. John V. Wright, D.,
3. Samuel A. Smith, D., 8. F. K. Zollicoffer, K. N.,
4. John H. Savage, D., 9. E. Etheridge, K. N.,
5. Charles Ready, K. N., 10. Thomas Rivers, K. N.

Indiana.
1. Smith Miller, D., 6. *Lucian Barbour, K. N.,*
2. Wm. H. English, D, 7. ‡H. D. Scott, K. N.,
3. ‡George G. Dunn, 8. *Daniel Mace, K. N.,*
4. *Wm. Cumback, K. N.,* 9. *Schuyler Colfax, K. N.,*
5. *D. P. Holloway, K. N.,* 10. *Samuel Brenton,*
11. *John U. Pettit.*

Illinois.
1. *Elihu B. Washburne,* 5. Wm. A. Richardson, D.,
2. *James H. Woodworth,* 6. Thomas L. Harris, D.,
3. *Jesse O. Norton, K. N.,* 7. James C. Allen, D.,
4. *James Knox, K. N.,* 8. Samuel S Marshall, D.

Missouri.
1. Luther M. Kennett, K. N., 4. *Mordecai Oliver, D.,
2. §Gilchrist Porter, 5 John G. Miller,
3. James J. Lindley, K. N., 6. John S. Phelps, D.,
7. *Samuel Caruthers, D.

Arkansas.
1. Alfred B. Greenwood., 2. Albert Rust, D.

Michigan.
1. *Wm. A. Howard, K. N.,* 3. *D. S. Walbridge, K. N.,*
2. *Henry Waldron, K. N.,* 4. George W. Peck, D.

Florida.
1. Augustus E. Maxwell, D.

Texas.
1. Lemuel D. Evans, K. N., 2. P. H. Bell, D.

Iowa.
1. Augustus Hall, D., 2. *James Thorington, K. N.*

Wisconsin.
1. Daniel Wells, D., 2. *C. C. Washburne,*
3. *Chas. Billinghurst.*

California.
1. James W. Denver, D., 2. Philip T. Herbert, D.

* formerly whigs.
† voting for James L. Orr.
‡ whigs voting for Pennington.
§ whig voting for Fuller, of Pennsylvania.
Those in italics are "republicans."
Those marked K. N. are know-nothings.

RECAPITULATION.

Know-nothings and republicans voting for Banks	110
Republican know-nothings voting against Banks	8
National know-nothings voting for Fuller	35
Democrats voting for Richardson and Orr	80

Mr. Miller, of Missouri, and Mr. Childs, of New York, absent since the beginning of the session; Mr. Trumbull's seat vacant. A number of times within the last four weeks the number recorded above as having voted for Mr. Banks could have elected him; and if to these are added the republican know-nothings who vote for Mr. Pennington, it would give to the side of the House supporting Mr. Banks a clear majority of the whole number, even with an unusual attendance.

This list has been prepared with great care, and is believed to be accurate. If any gentleman is erroneously classed it will give us pleasure to make the correction. *Wash. Union.*

Successor to E. L. Harding.

THE UNDERSIGNED, WHO HAS BEEN FOR MANY years Clerk for E. L. Harding, was, on the 1st day of January 1856, appointed Agent for the "Raleigh Branch," by the same manufacturers with whom Mr. H. was connected while in business in this city. The same style and class of Clothing that have given this house the reputation it now enjoys, will be kept, and the prices will be as uniform, and we hope as satisfactory in every particular.
WM. H. WILLIAMS.

To our Former Patrons.

BEFORE LEAVING THIS CITY FOR OUR NEW home, we take the pleasure of recommending Mr. William H. Williams to your favorable consideration. Mr. W. will have the same facilities for supplying your wants and demands, as have been enjoyed by the undersigned for the last eight years, and will no doubt do so as satisfactorily.
Mr. Williams is fully authorized to settle up our books and accounts. We now, for the last time, say to all indebted us, *that our business must be settled up.* Reasonable time will be allowed delinquents before asking them to settle with our attorneys.
E. L. HARDING.
Feb. 1, 1856. 21—

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one to two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition.*
Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.
GEO. T. COOKE & CO.
Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 30—tf.
☞ Register copy.

LAND FOR SALE.—A MOST VALUABLE tract of land is offered for sale by the subscriber, containing eleven hundred acres; one half of which is in its original growth—the remainder is in a high state of cultivation. From one hundred and fifty to two hundred acres is the very best of low grounds, which are well ditched.
This land lies in both the counties of Warren and Franklin. It is only three and a half miles from Shocco Springs, and two miles from Jones' White Sulphur Springs. There is a good dwelling House and out-houses on the plantation.
I will take pleasure in showing the land to any person wishing to purchase. ALLEN YOUNG.
Shocco Springs, March 25, 1856. 37—4m.

AMERICAN PATENT DRYER.—WE HAVE just received a very large supply of the American Dryer, which is far preferable to Litharge and other dryers heretofore used, and much cheaper.
PESCUD & GATLING.

Opposite the Masonic Lodge.

MAY BE FOUND COFFEE, SUGAR, ADMANTINE and Tallow Candles, Nails of all sizes for common use, Crockery and tin ware, of all sizes and shapes, snuff and Tobacco and Cigars, Meal and Flour, Corn and Peas, and Shoes, and a small assortment of Dry Goods, and Candies, and many other things commonly found in a grocery; all of which will be sold Cheap for cash or Country Produce; for which the highest market prices will be paid.
W. W. WOODEL.
April 23, 1856. 45—.

LEATHER FOR SPRING TRADE FOR SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

One Price Jewelry Store.
MYERS & JANKE,
DEALERS IN
Fine Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles,
SILVER WARE, &c.
NO. 75½ MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.
October 4, 1855. 81—1y

R. DOBBIN,
Boot and Shoe Maker,

HAS REMOVED HIS SHOP TO THE HOUSE FORmerly occupied by Mrs. Hardie as a confectionary, on Fayetteville street, opposite the Market House, where he is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. He has on hand a stock of excellent leather, and will warrant all work done by him. He returns his thanks for past favors, and will endeavor to merit a continuance of them.
☞ Remember the old stand of Mrs. Hardie.
Raleigh, Jan. 7, 1856. 8—tf.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.
Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.
Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. A. R. BAINES,
Aug. 1—wtf. Sheriff.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 18, 1854. 44—tf
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE ATtention of the public to our stock of goods, which we are now selling off AT COST,—such as
Breastpins,
Pocket-books,
Real Jet Necklaces, &c.
Also Crockery and Toys.
We shall be pleased to see our numerous friends and customers, both ladies and gentlemen, as we doubt not they will all find something to suit their various tastes.
H. MAHLER & CO.
May 16, 1855. 51—swtf.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT ON HILLsboro' Street, belonging to the R. & G. R. R. Co., recently occupied by Rev. Dr. Mason. For terms, &c., apply to R. A. HAMILTON, Pres't.
May 16, 1856. 51—swtf.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO sell 1000 acres of land, in Johnston County, near Leachburg. There will be a credit given of one, two, and three years, purchaser giving bond with good security.
A. J. LEACH.
Leachburg, April 28, 1856. 46—swtf.

Book Binding.
JOHN H. DeCARTERET & SON.
RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE STILL CARRYING ON THE BOOK BINDING bus ness in all its branches at the old stand over "Turner's N. C. Bookstore."
Their increased facilities will enable them to execute the binding of Periodicals, Newspapers, Music, &c., with promptness and dispatch, at New York prices.
Books sent to them from any part of the State, with directions, will be bound in any style desired, boxed and sent back without delay. Address
JNO. H. DeCARTERET & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.
April 25, 1856. 45—tf.

CHEWING TOBACCO.—THOSE WHO ARE fond of the *weed*, and have not chewed our Tobacco, are missing a great *treat.* It is generally believed we have the best in town. Call and try a quid at
PESCUD & GATLING'S.

SEGARS & TOBACCO—of the finest quality always on hand at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
Raleigh, N. C., April 18th, 1856. 41—

INSANE ASYLUM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT APARTments are now ready for the reception of 40 patients, in the Asylum.
Those who have charge of the insane, and desire to place them in the institution, will apply to the Physician and Superintendent, E. C. Fisher, at Raleigh, before bringing the patient to the institution.
The Board of Directors refer to the 6th chapter, 17th section (page 86) of Revised Code, for the legal requirements necessary to be complied with, in order to ensure admission of State (or indigent) patients.
For the admission of paying patients, reference is made to 20th section of same chapter, page 88, of Revised Code.
As all State patients are required to undergo examination as to their insanity, previous to admission, such examination will be held at Raleigh, where some of the members of the Board are to be found.
The Sheriffs of the several Counties will please notice the requirements of the 14th section of the 6th chapter, in relation to their duties as connected with the law.
It is expected that apartments for a large number of patients will be finished in the course of a few weeks, as the work upon them is now being prosecuted as rapidly as circumstances will admit. Notice of their readiness will be given through the public press.
CHAS. L. HINTON,
G. W. MORDECAI,
THOS. D. HOGG,
Ex. Committee of Board of Directors.
Raleigh, March 1, 1856. 30—tf.

NORTH-CAROLINA BONDS.
OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC & N. C. R. R. Co.,
NEWBERN, April 19, 1856.
NORTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS, ($500 & $1000,) can be obtained from Pulaski Cowper, Esq. who is the authorized agent of this Company for the sale of said Bonds in the City of Raleigh.
JOHN D. WHITFORD,
Prest. At. and N. C. R. R. Co.
April 99, 1856. 46—tf.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—THE COMMITTEE OF Examination for Wake county will attend at the Court house, on the first Saturdays in June, July, and August at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of examining applicants for certificates as teachers of common schools.
JOSEPH J. YOUNG,
F. J. HUTCHINS, } Committee.
W. W. WHITAKER,
May 23, 1856. 51—swtA1.

THE LATEST SPRING STYLES.
FINE BLACK FRENCH CLOTH DRESS FROCKS
" " " Doeskin Pants.
" Fancy Colored "
Silk and Mars. Vests, just received.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

SIDNEY A. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.,
Will attend regularly the Courts of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland and Harnett.
Smithfield, Feb. 20, 1856. 28—tf.

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. Lewis, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. Peyton King, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

A. M. LEWIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

MAY BE FOUND, WHEN NOT ABSENT ON PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS, at his office near his residence north of the Capitol, on Halifax Street.
Raleigh, July 11, 1855. 66—tf.

REVISED CODE, PRICE $4 00. POSTAGE when sent by mail 45 cents. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Also, the Revised Code interleaved. A few copies only in this form remaining. $5 50.
W. L. P. keeps also constantly on hand Jones' Digest, Eaton's Forms, Iredell on Executors, and Law Books generally, particularly those required to be read for County and Superior Court License.
January 17, 1856. 17—

GRIFFIN BARNES'
SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY,
Wood Turning in all its Branches,
Nos. 122 and 32, corner Church and Union Streets,
NORFOLK, VA.
Carpenters and Builders from the country and neighboring Towns will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere, as all orders received by me will be promptly attended to and neatly executed.
Feb. 27, 1856. 28—6m.

CARROLL HOUSE,
CHESTERVILLE, S. C.

THAT LARGE AND SPLENDID THREE STORY Building on the east side of Chester Depot, is now open for the accommodation of persons travelling by the Cars, or otherwise. The Proprietor is well aware, that nothing short of a well-kept house, will induce custom to this so recently gotten up; and although very solicitous of patronage, he refrains from those thousand and one promises which have been made, only to be broken by many of his "illustrious predecessors."
He confidently hopes, that he will be sustained, and upon trial give that satisfaction and accomodation to the wearied traveller, that will send him on his way rejoicing.
J. L. CARROLL.
Feb. 25, 1856. 29—tf.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS.—I AM NOW manufacturing at my mills near Raleigh wrapping paper of various kinds and of superior quality, and am prepared to furnish the merchants of North Carolina and adjoining States with such as they may need, at cheaper rates than the same quality can be bought at the North. All orders promptly attended to. Address,
C. W. BENEDICT, Proprietor,
Raleigh, N. C.

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR COTton and linen rags. Large or small quantities taken.
C. W. B.
Raleigh, April 1, 1856. 38—6m.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Person County, on Sunday the 6th instant, a runaway negro who says he is free, but cannot show any evidence of the fact, and that his name is William Mayo, and that he was raised about Greenville, Virginia. Said negro is about twenty-one years old, of a bright ginger-cake color, five feet eight inches high, with small feet and hands; had on, when taken up, white pants, bombazine coat, and a striped cotton vest, all badly worn. The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
JOHN C. WILEY, *Jailor.*
Roxboro', Jan. 10, 1856. 20—tf.

LAMP OIL.—A GOOD SUPPLY JUST TO HAND and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for sale two hundred and seventy-five acres of land, situated seven miles east from Smithfield, Johnston County, two miles from Neuse River and four from the Central Railroad. A portion of the land is cleared and fenced. It is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, oats, and the usual crops. The part uncleared is well timbered with oak and pine. The pines have never been boxed. It will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Those wishing to buy would do well to examine the Land.
Address the owner, Newton Grove, N. C.
E. A. BIZZELL.
April 25th, 1856. 44—sw6m.

WHITE LEAD AND OIL.—WE OFFER FOR sale, at low rates,
10,000 pounds White Lead of various brands,
500 gallons Linseed Oil,
200 " Spts. Turpentine,
100 " Copal and Japan Varnish,
100 " Cotton Seed Oil,
500 lbs. Venetian Red,
500 " Spanish Brown,
300 " Litharge,
200 " Pa. Black,
200 " Tera de Sceina,
200 " Umber,
500 " Yellow Ochre,
100 " Vandyke Brown,
And a large stock of all the usual kinds of paint used here. Our stock is replenished from week to week to supply the demand, and our prices compare favorably with those charged in Petersburg, Norfolk and Wilmington.
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.
Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office,
RALEIGH, February 8, 1856.
AS THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD IS NOW completed to Charlotte, notice is hereby given that goods or produce brought down that Road, intended for transportation over the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will be received by this Company at the North Carolina Railroad Depot in Raleigh (owned jointly by the two Companies) and will be transported thence without delay or extra charge, and goods designed for the western merchants and others along that Road, will likewise be delivered at the same point.
All dues for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods.
Every effort will be made by the officers and agents of the Company to give satisfaction in the transportation of goods and produce.
Owners and shippers of goods are requested to have them distinctly marked, so that their destination may be known.
R. A. HAMILTON, President.
23—tf.

Important to Farmers.

70 PALMER'S PATENT ROTARY, FRAIL, Grain and Seed Threshing Machines for sale by John A. McMannen, South Lowell, N. C.
This Threshing Mach ne has gained the admiration of all who have used it. It relieves the feeder from dust and danger—being fed on the side, is not at all liable to get out of order, and will thresh 250 to 600 bushels of Wheat per day with less power than any other Thresing Machine now in use. It is admirably adapted to be driven by a gin wheel, as nothing is necessary but to move the Gin and put the Thresher in its place. Prices—No. 1, $65, No. 2, $80, No. 3, $100—delivered at Weldon, N. C.
JOHN A. McMANNEN, Agent.
Smut Machines kept constantly on hand.
June 22, 1856. 62—sw6w.

$1,000 Reward.

ON THE 7TH OF JUNE, 1856, WAS STOLEN OUT of the foot of my Rockaway a carpet bag containing clothing, Jewelry, and valuable papers to the amount of 23 or 30 thousand dollars. I will give the above reward for the contents of said Carpet Bag, or $300 for the delivery of the papers therein contained. W. H. NEWBY.
Washington, June 30, 1856. 62—swtm.

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.
Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.
Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c &c.
☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.
DIRECTORS.—Jam Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Ren , Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, " McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensb ugh; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jan. own, Joshua Tavloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wi ington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

Rocky Mount Mills for Sale.

TO CAPITALISTS, OR TO ENTERPRISING BUSIness men, with a limited capital, the rarest opportunity for a fine purchase is now offered.
This property lies on both sides of Tar River in the counties of Nash and Edgecombe, one mile from Rocky Mount Depot on the W. and W. R. R., and embraces the whole water power of the river at this point. The power is made available by a solid dam of granite, laid in Hydraulic Cement, and completed within the last twelve months at an expense of near ten thousand dollars. It is probably the best dam in North Carolina.
The other improvements consist of, 1st. The Cotton Factory—a most substantial granite building, 76x38 feet, two stories high, besides the basement, used for Turning shop, &c., and a commodious attic, where the reeling and packing are done. The Machinery—1716 spindles, with all the necessary machinery to run them, besides two extra frames with 132 spindles—is in fine order and turning off daily twelve hundred pounds (1200 lbs) yarn.
For manufacturing Cotton this location is unsurpassed in the United

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE STANDARD

WASHINGTON CITY, July 20, 1856.

Editors N. C. Standard:

GENTLEMEN: The hot weather which we have had lately does not seem to lessen the ardor of members of Congress for debate. There seems to be no chance for the ending of the Illinois and Kansas contested election cases during the coming week, if we are to judge by the doings of the past five days. The Kansas case is particularly the *hottest*, and it will doubtless be aggravated by the appearance of Gov. Reeder, the contestant, about the Capitol.

Mr. Herbert's second trial, (the jury disagreeing in the first,) is progressing with unabated interest. It is presumed by nearly every one that he will be honorably acquitted, the testimony for the prosecution being of that character which will have but little influence on the minds of a jury composed, as is the present one, of men with good common sense. Mr. Herbert's case has been the subject of severe comment by partisan papers, and it is to be regretted that there are men here who would sacrifice his life for the purpose of manufacturing political capital.

At the Jewelry Store of Mr. H. O. Hood, on Pennsylvania avenue, near Ninth street, I yesterday saw a very beautiful specimen of American manufacture in the way of an embossed and very richly chased silver tankard; a present to the Hon. Preston S. Brooks, from sundry citizens of Talahatchie county, Mississippi. It will soon be presented to Colonel Brooks. I do not know that I ever saw more exquisite workmanship anywhere than that bestowed on the tankard in question. Hood's establishment is one of the centres of attraction in this metropolis. His supply of gold watches, fine jewelry, silver-ware, &c., is most extensive, and his rates of selling are low indeed. Hood follows the good old motto,—"quick sales and short profits." His elegantly fitted up establishment is well worthy of a visit by those who visit here, and who may desire to purchase articles in his line.

It was the general impression yesterday that the President sent to the Senate, for confirmation, the nominations of Mr. John Forsyth, of Alabama, to be minister to Mexico, and William Ferne, of the same State, to be Secretary of Legation. The Senate will, in all probability, confirm these nominations at an early day, although they were not acted upon yesterday.

The recent letter of Mr. Wm. M. Burwell, late Editor of the "American Organ," published in this City, giving his reasons for deserting Know Nothingism, has caused some of the K. N's to open their eyes. It fails with convincing force on the minds of all opposition men in the South who have not made up their minds to be used really to aid the election of Fremont under the pretence of supporting Fillmore. If the Presidential election fails before the people and comes before the House—God help us! It will be the absorbing business of that body from the commencement of the session until the 4th of March. No public business will be transacted, and it is not probable the House will make any decision that will not leave behind it, on the 3d of March, a disturbing issue.

A rumor was afloat here yesterday that *private* news had arrived by the steamer Fulton, which sailed from Havre on the 2d inst., and arrived at New York a day or two since, that the Central American question between the United States and England had been adjusted by Mr. Dallas. I have beside me the "Weekly Times," dated London, July 6, and no mention is made of the matter.

The Democracy are wide awake here, I assure you. Know Nothingism seems to be cornered, and their paper in this city, (the Organ,) is about giving up the ghost. "Everybody," and his wife, seem anxious for the election of Buchanan and Breckinridge. A new Democratic campaign paper is to be commenced in this city on the first of August, entitled the "Democratic Standard." It will be mainly intended for the country. The terms are 50 cents for the campaign, to be remitted to the Editor of the "Democratic Standard," Washington, D. C., prior to August 5th.

As there are citizens of your neighborhood constantly arriving here, let me give them a few words of good advice, which may be to their advantage.—If they desire to stop at a well-kept, conveniently arranged hotel, where the accommodations are superior and the charges moderate, let me direct their attention to the "Depot House," kept by Mr. Christian Boyle, and located within three minutes' walk of the Capitol, and directly opposite the Baltimore Depot. Here they are sure of good edibles, clean bedrooms, and unsurpassed bar "fixtures," such as pure brandies, choice ales, brown stout, &c. Mr. B. is a very worthy gentleman, and always pleases his guests.

Another piece of a hint in regard to dentistry.—Our city is filled with gentlemen of this profession; but, as I know some of them are rather poor cobblers at the business, I must direct attention to Dr. Owen Munson, whose office is over Hood's jewelry store, he being considered by all to be the *ne plus ultra* of dental operators among us. Dr. Munson inserts what are called Allen's patent continuous gum teeth, in the most superior style, and is the only one here who has the right to do it. These teeth are beautiful indeed, and are so arranged that in masticating one's food no cavity is left open in or between them where any substance can remain, thereby preventing disagreeableness of breath, &c.

And lastly—Tallmadge, the great daguerreotypist, located on Centre Market space, between 7th and 8th streets, takes the finest kind of pictures for fifty cents.

Yours,

COSMOPOLITE.

For the Standard.

Shocco Springs.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Will you permit me, through your columns, to say a few words in commendation of the present management of this well-known summer resort? Though several times near there I was never at Shocco until recently; and before arriving there I was satisfied that the location was a favorable one.

The town of Warrenton, I believe, has long been considered a healthy place; and the road thence to Shocco passes through a beautiful country, very broken, of primitive formation, and from appearances, abounding in pure water.

Shocco itself is finely located, and ought to be a healthy place independent of any mineral water—while the improvements are on a scale that I had not anticipated. The new proprietor and manager, Solomon D. Sessoms, seems to be one of those kind of men who seek to realize profits by an ungrudging expenditure of capital; and one will be but a short time under his roof before he is convinced of this fact.

There is a *heart*, as well as taste and liberality, visible in all his arrangements; and it is obvious that he belongs to that old-fashioned North Carolina kind of people who are anxious that their customers should get all they have any reason to expect.

He has, I believe, refitted the establishment with new furniture—the cabins are all washed over anew, and even the trees have been white-washed, while an air of neatness, cleanliness and order seems to pervade every thing.

I have rarely seen a dining room, in so large an establishment, kept so neat and comfortable—while the table would put to shame that of the more pretentious and famous but really less civilized resorts in Western Virginia. There is more to entice and please the appetite than the invalid ought to look for; and what is more, it is obvious that it is not begrudged, and is seasoned with the hospitable desire that it may be ate and relished.

I was sorry that I did not have an opportunity of visiting Jones' Spring, in Warren, as I intended: it is situated in the same neighborhood, and I heard the proprietor universally spoken of as kind, attentive and obliging.

Having said so much in just praise of the management at Shocco I will take the liberty, with equal candor, and in perfect kindness, of making a suggestion, not for the benefit of Shocco merely, but of all such places. It is applicable to *all* watering places, so far as my observation has extended; and while Shocco does not need the suggestion more than any other summer resort, the proprietor, anxious to do right, will be as likely as any to profit by the hint.

All such places are conducted with a too exclusive reference to the animal appetites; and while our nature has intellectual and moral wants, the absence of means to gratify these at fashionable watering places tempts visitors to indulge in animal excitements to an extent which leads to dissipation.

To kill time agreeably is the great object; and where there is no reading room, too much attention is given to less profitable recreations, or *ennui* supervenes, and the invalid grows weary. It would cost little, comparatively, to fit up a reading room and fill it with leading newspapers from different parts of the country; and as there is not always regular preaching within reach of the visitors at such resorts, there ought to be a library filled with good religious books.

It is melancholy to see how heavy Sunday hangs on the hands of even members of the Church at many fashionable summer resorts; and it is still more melancholy to think how prone we are all to forget, at such places, our religious obligations. A small outlay would purchase a supply of standard works, suitable for sabbath reading, sermons, ecclesiastical histories, &c., &c.,—and surely among a christian people such a thing is a great desideratum. As I before said, this hint is made to *all*—and so far from being intended specially for the enterprising proprietor of Shocco, it affords me pleasure to think that the character of the man, the character of the State in which this pleasant resort is situated, and the character of the visitors all warrant the belief that such suggestions will be most likely to be properly appreciated there.

W.

July, 1856.

For the Standard.

The Canvass in Wake.

MESSRS. EDITORS: On one or two occasion having heard the discussions between the Wake candidates, I have concluded to try and give you a general idea of the condition of our cause and the prospects of our party. At J. M. Ferrell's, where there was quite a large assemblage of persons, after the discussion between the candidates for Sheriff had closed, who are getting along very well, G. H. Wilder took the stand, and in a short but able speech discussed the great questions that divide the country to the satisfaction of his friends and the great discomfiture of the opponents of Democracy. M. A. Bledsoe then took the stand, and following Sam into the dark holes into which he has been creeping, brought out to the light of day his dark deeds and horrid oaths, amid the writhings of his followers who declared that the oaths and secresy had been abolished.—Upon the Kansas issue he was truly happy, holding it up as the great principle contained in the compromise of 1850—the great principle of non-in ervention by Congress with slavery in the territories—the right of the people to decide for themselves this great question when they come to form their constitution. He congratulated the people that we had gotten back to the constitution, which was all that we of the South could desire, and to less than that we would never submit--he charged that his opponent, Mr. Rogers, in voting against this bill voted with every abolitionist of the North and against almost the entire Southern delegation. His speech was a good one, coming up to the expectations of his most sanguine friends and carrying dismay to the bosoms of those who have cherished the hope that they could by any combination of prejudice and party, defeat so gallant a standard-bearer.

Hon. S. H. Rogers next came forward. His great object seemed to be to let his party take care of its platform, to defend his vote on the Nebraska bill, and to draw his opponents from the great issues and the condition of parties to the discussion of the land question. He tried hard to justify that vote—showed much tact and ability in debate, but all in vain. Southern sentiment is against him, and he felt—that he was honest in what he did, none will deny—his honesty and integrity are above suspicion; but he erred and the South must condemn the error, and however much personal friends might like to vote for him, they can't do it if the sacrifice of a great principle be the price paid for their devotion. He would not approve of or condemn the letter of Mr. Rayner, saying he was not responsible for his, or the views of any other man, and that, too, when Mr. Rayner is the acknowledged leader of the K. N. party in North Carolina, and over the State Convention of which party Mr. Rogers presided. He advocated the claims of Mr. Fillmore, and said the contest was between him and Fremont—read a letter from Benton declaring that the Democratic party held its Convention in a den, when it is known that it met in the largest hall in the city, and finally wound up by charging Mr. Buchanan with being a member of a secret political association, viz: "the old time-honored Tammany Hall association of New York," an organization similar to that of the Democratic Club of Raleigh, and the objects of which are known the Union over. Mr. Bledsoe replied to Mr. Rogers in his happiest style, meeting and driving him from the positions he had assumed. Our old friend, N. G. Rand, then came forward, and in his usual pleasant way announced himself a candidate, making some good remarks upon the questions of the day and reaffirming his devotion to the Democratic party, and his unwavering confidence in the soundness of its principles. For the last thirty years he has gone before the people and never have they forsaken him. Of his re-election none entertain a doubt. A. M. Lewis did not speak on this occasion—the condition of his family being such as to require his presence at home—he simply announced himself a candidate. It is a matter of regret among his friends that this champion of Democracy can't devote the whole of his time to our cause.—Few men would make the sacrifices he is making in our behalf, and his firm devotion to our flag, under circumstances so trying, entitle him to our warmest gratitude, and a high place in the affections of every true Democrat.

At Laws's we had a glorious time. A. M. Lewis for two hours entertained the people with one of the ablest speeches it has ever been my good fortune to hear. Upon the Nebraska bill his arguments were overwhelming. He showed conclusively that squatter sovereignty was not a part of the bill, that it was only when the people went to form their constitution they were to decide upon the question of slavery, and it was then to be done by the delegates of the people in Convention assembled. He charged that while Mr. Rogers opposed the bill as being unjust to the South, yet Mr. Fillmore had signed just such a bill, and Mr. Rogers was anxious to make him President—advocated his claims before the people, and would support him at the polls. Rogers opposed the bill and voted against it. Fillmore signed just such a bill, and yet Rogers was going to vote not *against* but *for* Fillmore. "Oh! consistency," &c. A little misunderstanding occurred about the views of Mr. Rogers in relation to the letter of Mr. Rayner. Mr. Lewis to settle the point read a portion of the letter to Mr. Rogers, and asked him if he endorsed it or repudiated its sentiments? Mr. Rogers replied that if it meant to sacrifice the interests of the South he opposed it, for he was a Southern man out and out; but if it did not he had no objection to it. He then asked Mr. Rogers what it did mean, and he said he did'nt know. Mr. Lewis then called upon the people to remember how Mr. Rogers met this point—strongly denounced the sentiment of the letter, declaring it to be the sentiment of a black hearted abolitionist—not that he considered Mr. Rayner an abolitionist, but that just such sentiments had been uttered by abolitionists of the North to secure the co-operation of the South; they (the abolitionists) being unpledged upon the slavery question—the only question that endangers the Union. But I have not time to follow him through his great speech, for this article is too long already. Mr. Rogers replied, but with less force and spirit than he exhibited the day before—his voice failed him and he seemed much exhausted. All regret this—the good and true of all parties regret that he should thus sacrifice himself while physically unable to canvass the County. We would like to be able to notice the speech of G. H. Wilder at Thompson's, but must forbear because of the length of this article. Suffice it to say that it was in the Major's best style, and was pronounced by friends and foes as one of the ablest they had ever heard him deliver.

Messrs. Lewis and Rogers being absent Maj. Russ, in response to a call from his friends, made a short speech upon K. N'ism, and announced that his friend Rogers was a candidate. Gaston H. Wilder, in response to a call made upon him, most effectually disposed of the Maj. and his arguments.

I can't close without an allusion to Sheriff High. He is fighting a good fight, and as the nominee of the Democratic party, is doing his whole duty—denounced as he is by the more violent of the other party. Can it be that any Democrat will see him sacrificed, or any friend of his in the K. N. ranks desert him because he honestly believes that they are wrong and the Democratic party right? That he will be triumphantly elected I have not a doubt. In conclusion permit me to say the signs are cheering.—Never did I see the Democracy so thoroughly aroused or firmly united, and a glorious victory awaits us. It is written in the beaming faces and on the honest hearts of the Democracy wherever I have been. Our candidates are a noble set of men, and are doing their whole duty. Gaston H. Wilder stands where he stood when you first knew him, and on his banner is written no such word as fail.—Rand, who has borne our flag so long, knows no such word as change—his purity none dare question.—Lewis stands a champion, proud that in Rogers he meets a foeman worthy of his steel, while Bledsoe's indomitable courage and perseverance bids them all look well to their laurels. He is winning friends every day. With such standard-bearers what can we not achieve in August next? Let us in the conflict prove ourselves worthy of our cause and worthy of such leaders.

H.

For the Standard.

Mass Meeting in Lincolnton.—Great Speech of Hon. John Kerr.

According to previous notice a portion of the friends of the Democratic party met at the Court House, in Lincolnton, on the 12th July, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of James Buchanan for the Presidency and John C. Breckinridge for the Vice Presidency of the United States. The meeting was organized by calling Gen. Dan'l Seagle to the Chair, and appointing W. J. Hoke and David Schenck, Secretaries.

Mr. Lander then in a few eloquent and appropriate remarks explained the object of the meeting, and concluded by introducing to the meeting the Hon. John Kerr, of Caswell, who was received with great applause.

Mr. Kerr arose and opened his speech by expressing his deep feeling on the occasion, caused by the circumstances which surrounded him, his liability to have his motives impugned, and his sincerity doubted by the mean and selfish; but as he proceeded he seemed to gather inspiration from the importance and magnitude of his subject, and his eloquent and patriotic sentiments and beaming face spoke plainly the sincerity and honesty of his heart. His audience was fully aroused and well prepared to receive the great speech which followed. He spoke of the Whig party of former days, when it battled for principles, high and noble under the banner of the gallant Clay—then tracing its history he contrasted it with the party of the last few years, when it was merged into abolitionism at the North and become a mere faction at the South—that not a Northern Whig was found to acknowledge the Constitutional rights of the South as embodied in the Kansas bill. That Mr. Fillmore surrounded by this influence, was reluctantly induced to sign the fugitive-slave bill, and that he but tamely executed its provisions—that when the fanatical abolitionists of the North was caught and convicted in the District of Columbia for kidnapping the slaves of the South, Mr. Fillmore was prompt to pardon them. Then contrasting him with Mr. Pierce he showed the promptness of the present administration to execute the provisions of the bill and to uphold the Constitutional rights of the South at all and every hazard. He then vindicated in a powerful and conclusive manner the nationality of the Democratic party; and contrasting it with the Know Nothing and black Republican parties—appealed to his old associates who had stood by him in former times, to rally now in its support as the only hope for our country and the only salvation of the South. His noble, patriotic and eloquent appeals on this part of his subject are far beyond the powers of description. The orator seemed to gather inspiration from the glorious memories of our past history, and in burning words, which warned every heart, he called upon all patriots—all who deserved the name of American citizens, to lay aside selfishness and prejudice and come forth to save the country from the impending danger. He now proceeded to view the probable results of the present campaign, showing in a most felicitious manner the rottenness of this "North American, South American Know Nothing party"—the anti-republican tendencies of its professed doctrines—the execration which it deserved from all true and honest men, and its rapid decline as it continued to develope its deformities. He pointed to the black Republicans of the North as our arch enemy—as the foe who has been long insidiously organizing its forces under the influence and direction of that able, wily and ambitious leader, William H. Seward, whose aim was to enslave the South and destroy the Union. He was the Napoleon of the camp, who, from his high position at Washington was viewing with complacency the success of his nefarious schemes—that he now had but one foe; but thank God it was a gallant and a formidable one, and he hoped that through the Democratic party we may yet defeat his wicked purpose and save our country from ruin. Mr. Kerr closed this noble effort by giving his hearty adhesion to the great national Democratic party. Would to God his words could be heard by every honest Whig, by every man and woman of our country, for then we might rest in quiet, relying upon their integrity to fulfil the high duties which now devolve upon them! Mr. Kerr's speech will be long remembered by his hearers, who will continue to admire his honesty and patriotism so long as our Union (for which he contends so gallantly) shall remain.

After Mr. Kerr closed and the shouts of applause were hushed, Mr. Lander read a letter from the Hon. Bedford Brown, giving his hearty approbation, and exhorting all to vigilance and activity. The following resolutions were then offered and unanimously adopted, when the meeting closed with three cheers for Buchanan, Breckinridge, Bragg, and John Kerr:

Resolved, That we warmly approve of the principles contained in the Kansas and Nebraska bill, as embodying the Constitutional doctrine of slavery in the territories of the United States, and that we acknowledge a debt of gratitude to those noble patriots North and South who in Congress maintained and supported the measure.

Resolved, That in the selection of James Buchanan as the President and John C. Breckinridge as the Vice President of the United States, the country will have repose—the integrity of the Constitution will be preserved—the honor of the nation will be maintained—intolerance, sectionalism and fanaticism will be crushed out, and that we cordially approve of, and heartily endorse their nomination, made by the Democratic Convention which assembled at Cincinnati.

Resolved, That his Excellency, Thomas Bragg, Governor of North Carolina, has proved himself in office as worthy of the confidence reposed in him by the people; that he has shown himself a statesman and a patriot worthy of the high trust reposed in him, and that we will use our best exertions to re-promote him to that office at the ensuing election in August next.

Resolved, That we tender to the Hon. John Kerr, our heartfelt thanks for his able, eloquent and patriotic speech upon this occasion in vindication of the national Democracy of the country.

The thanks of the meeting were then tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries; when, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

D. SEAGLE, Chm'n.

W. J. HOKE, DAVID SCHENCK, } Secretaries.

For the Standard.

WILKES Co., N. C., July 20, 1856.

MESSRS. EDITORS: We are in the "heat of the canvass" here, and probably you would like to hear how we are getting along. Buck, Breck and Bragg stock is rising fast, since we have the "old line Whigs" to help us "thresh out" the dark-lanterns. We *will* give Bragg an increased vote, if he does "live way down in the East and Mr. Gilmer way here in the West," (as the K. N's say.) Wonder if Gilmer's friends in the East proclaim him a Western man? or will they *eschew* all such things? Our County candidates are "working away" with much zeal,—the gallant Maj. Stokes is the Democratic candidate—A. H. Martin the K. N., and Peter Eller, Whig, (though approving of and supporting "*Gilmore and Fillmer*,") are the opposition; but rest you assured our party and the old line Whigs are not to be duped in that way; it was arranged expressly for the purpose of coalition between K. N's and Whigs; but many of the latter have not forgotten the "ruin and corruption" pronounced upon them by the former, and hence will zealously support Stokes. If there is anything in the "force of reasoning and pure merit," to be estimated by the people in making up their minds to vote in August next, your city hotels may certainly "put Stokes's name in the pot" for next session of the Legislature. Stokes has proven himself "too many" for his opponents on the stump, and they or their friends have called into their aid L. B. Carmichael, our Congressman (*before the election*,) from the mountain District. It will all do no good, for Stokes is "on a rock," and can "tote a dozen Sams," and it is confidently asserted, by friends and opponents, will be elected besides. So mote it be. I have heard, through private sources, (though reliable,) from several of the Western counties, and from all that I can learn, "Gilmore" will *not* be pleased with the "mountain scenery" of 7th of August.

DEMOCRAT.

For the Standard.

Mass Meeting in Rutherfordton.—Great Speech of Hon. John Kerr.

To the Editors of the Standard:

The anti-Know Nothing meeting which assembled here to-day, adopted, by resolution, the subjoined proceedings.

At an early hour of the day it became evident, from the continued influx of people, that the Court House, although very spacious, would be quite insufficient for their accommodation. The speaking, therefore, took place in a grove in the vicinity of the village. The attraction of the day was the Hon. John Kerr, whose genuine and forcible eloquence is perfectly well known and appreciated throughout the length and breadth of North-Carolina. On the present occasion, however, warmed by the danger which presses upon his country, and justly indignant at the desertion of principle and base truckling to party interests which characterize the Southern branch of the Know Nothings, he certainly far surpassed even himself. Every position was illustrated by a series of facts well calculated to alarm the most bold, to depict the serious complications in public affairs, and to expose the worse than blindness of those who are reckless enough to sacrifice even the land of their birth to the mere hatred of the Democratic name.

Of the express object of the meeting, and of the positions which those who attended it are determined to uphold, the following resolutions will inform you; and you will observe that we act in accordance with our instructions by forwarding a copy to your journal for insertion.

C. LEVENTHORPE, THOS. Y. HARRIS, } Secretaries.

Anti-Know Nothing Mass Meeting in Rutherfordton.

The anti-Know Nothing party, (composed of Whigs and Democrats,) having organized this meeting with the view to explain the principles which actuate them in the present critical and extremely dangerous position of this country, deem it necessary to embody those principles in a few explanatory resolutions.

They consider that the plan of the K. N. order does not differ materially from that which they advocated during the last Congressional canvass, with the difference, however, that as the public voice was on that occasion unmistakeably pronounced against the proscriptive and thoroughly un-American nature of their association, it is now their design to attain their ends by insidiously denying their own existence as an order, and their attachment to that system of religious and civil persecution, which only twelve months past was made the subject of the most solemn and binding oaths and obligations:—Therefore

Resolved, That it being well understood that ex-President Fillmore has taken upon himself the full obligations comprised in the admission to the third degree of the Know Nothing order; and that as he has not since repudiated in any way his connection with that order, we consider that, *ipso facto*, he has disqualified himself to become the dispenser of an impartial justice as the chief officer of a great republic.

Resolved, That we cordially and unanimously approve the nominations of the Cincinnati Convention, and announce our adherence to James Buchanan for President, and John C. Breckinridge for Vice President, as being the firm and open advocates of civil and religious freedom, as laid down by the only truly national party of this confederation.

Resolved, That we regard with patriotic pleasure and pride the code of principles embodied in the platform of the national Democratic and anti-K. N. party at Cincinnati,—that we esteem this instrument to be a fair exponent of the constitution of the United States, breathing, as it does, in every word and line, the spirit of liberty, and expressive, as it is, of devotion to those noble and time honored precepts, which have kept the Union, from its earliest to the present day, spotless and untouched—the admiration and glory of the world, and a refuge for the oppressed of every nation.

Resolved, That it is with sincere joy we find our present Governor, Thomas Bragg, before us as a candidate for re-election to the Gubernational office; that we consider his uniform consistency, talents, and impartiality, point him out as worthy of the high and onerous position which he occupies, and that we shall spare no pains, both by our votes and by such influence as we may be able to command, to procure his triumphant return to Raleigh.

Upon motion, *Resolved*, That the thanks of this meeting be voted to our distinguished fellow-citizen, the Hon. John Kerr, not only for his eloquent and convincing speech, but for the unswerving integrity with which, passing by all party considerations, he has taken his stand on the side of freedom and the Union.

Resolved, upon further motion, That the secretaries of this assembly shall supply a copy of the proceedings to the Standard, at Raleigh, and to the Asheville News.

For the Standard.

Democratic Club in Greensborough.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Please insert in your columns the proceedings of the Democracy of Guilford county, at a meeting held in the town of Greensboro', on the 19th inst.

The meeting was organized by calling J. R. McLean to the chair, and requesting L. W. Alspaugh to act as secretary. It was then moved to the effect of establishing a Democratic Club, to be called the Guilford Democratic anti-Know Nothing Club.

It was then, for the thorough establishment of the club, moved that a committee of five be appointed to report permanent officers, and neeessary regulations, to carry effectually into operation the organization.

The chair appointed W. S. Hill, B. G. Graham, Jos. Kirkpatrick, M. D. Smith, and Q. M. Donnell.

During the absence of the committee, M. J. McDuffie, of Fayetteville, was called to the floor, and such a withering, well-aimed rebuke as he administered to our Know Nothing friends—a goodly number of whom happened to present—it has not been our pleasure to listen to for a long time.

The committee returned, and reported the following officers, viz: M. D. Smith, President; H. A. Dunn, Vice President; S. M. Keys, Secretary.

J. R. McLean and R. P. Dick were selected to address the next meeting.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet again on the following Saturday, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be published in the N. C. Standard and the Greensboro' Times.

J. R. McLEAN, Pres't.

L. W. ALSPAUGH, Sec'y.

Democratic and anti-Know Nothing meetings will be held, and addresses delivered, at Jesse Thomson's Store, Saturday, 2d of August, and at Jamestown, Tuesday, 5th of August.

For the Standard.

Death of Lunsford Richardson.

Mr. Lunsford Richardson was drowned at his mills on Little River, on the 14th July, 1856, fourteen miles north of Smithfield, in Johnston County. The circumstances of this painful occurrence are as follows: There being a freshet in the river, and the water running around the mill house on the north side, and washing away the embankment, Mr. Richardson went into the mill house on a sill; and on his return the sill turned over, and let him down into swift water. He soon rose with his head out of the water, near the lower side of the embankment, but his leg was fast between the logs and sills of the embankment. The water at this time took Mr. Richardson in this position, about breast high—his posture being nearly a sitting one. For an hour every effort was made by those present to extricate him, but the water was so swift and pressed so heavily upon the timbers that every effort was in vain. Mr. Richardson's wife and daughter were present at this trying hour, and witnessed the awful scene, as he was battling with the water, which was rising on him, and occasionally dashing over his face. He told them he was drowning, and called on his God and on his friends, in this his great extremity. Suddenly a post and a portion of the embankment gave way, burying him in the swift waters. Thus ended the life of an affectionate husband, a kind parent and good master. This occurred in the morning. He was taken from the water in the evening, about one hundred yards below the mill, and conveyed to his house by his friends.

Mr. Richardson leaves a wife and five children, with a large circle of friends, to mourn their irreparable loss. He was a generous, noble-hearted man, and his loss will be long and deeply felt.

H.

*** Register and Signal will please copy.

For the Standard.

The Discussion at Franklin's, Wake.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I had the pleasure of hearing the candidates for the Legislature and for Sheriff address the people at Franklin's, on Monday the 21st instant. It was a proud day for the Democracy of Wake. They flocked together in hundreds to hear the advocates of our principles, which is an earnest of what they will do, in carrying out those principles in August and November at the polls. Our excellent Sheriff, and present candidate, W. H. High, led off in a speech of half an hour's length in which he told the people that he was, and always expected to be a good Democrat, though he did at one time join the dark-lantern concern, in order to find out what his friend and opponent, Maj. Jones, was doing in there; but as soon as he found out what company he was in, he did not take time to turn round but came out *backwards* as hurriedly as a man could come out by that mode of locomotion. His speech and explanation was well received by the large crowd present, and the darling object of defeating him, as cherished by the midnight congregation, is destined to disappointment.

M. A. Bledsoe then rose and addressed the people for an hour and a half, in a clear and forcible manner, which will tell the 7th of August. The miserable twattle, indulged in by Know Nothings of the windy degree, that Bledsoe cannot talk and will not get the strength of his party, is all gas, without any truth. The masses like him, and, most of all, they like the great principles he advocates, and will therefore elect him, Know Nothings and niggers to the contrary notwithstanding.

The *high* and the Hon. Sion H. Rogers, the Know Nothing, anti-Nebraska candidate for the House of Commons, with a whole cart load of documents and half a dozen boxes of lozenges, appeared to speak before the people on "great principles;" but just at this time the dulcet tones of a *fiddle* were heard, which had more charms for the people than Mr. R's red back documents, or his promised discussion of "great principles"; yet a few remained, among them many Democrats, who had heard the grandiloquent declaration that the Know Nothing candidate would discuss "great principles," and vindicate his vote with the vile abolitionists of the North on the Nebraska bill. I confess I did cherish the hope that we were about to learn the deeply considered views and opinions founded on patient observation, and matured thought, added to *unusual sagacity*; but alas! for human hopes, he commenced his discussion of "great principles" by alluding at length to the little petty matter concerning an election precinct which some twenty men wanted at Franklin's, and which was before the last County Court. The anti-Nebraska candidate knew that he was then at Franklin's where these few men wanted the precinct, and therefore was willing to pander to the prejudices and feelings of these few men to get their votes.—He takes another dose of lozenges and commenced his vindication. Well, he may be an unusually sagacious man—he may have seen clauses in the bill injurious to the South which Mr. Badger and all the able Senators from the South could not see—he may have boldly rebuked three thousand fanatical political preachers for entertaining fears in regard to the bill that had no foundation—he may have done all this, yet he utterly failed to conceive the hard-fisted yeomanry of Wake County that he had not violated his trust and voted on that bill in opposition to their views and wishes. The withering rebuke that will come upon him at the polls was seen depicted on their countenances and heard in their words, when they classed him with Seward, Sumner and Beecher—men who would have drenched the soil of the South in blood to prevent the passage of the bill, which found in Sion H. Rogers a warm supporter. Vengeance is on the wing, and in August the people of Wake, who love our fair Southern land and who would die in its defence, will speak in thunder tones and consign the co-operator with the vile abolitionists of the North on the Nebraska bill to a political grave, from whence there shall never, never be a resurection.

A. M. Lewis made a powerful and impressive speech which I cannot notice at length, having already taken up more room in your columns than I intended. N. G. Rand and Maj. Wilder were present, mingling with the people and doing valiant service in defence of Democracy. Old Wake will be true to herself, to the Constitution, and to the South in the coming contest, by giving the largest Democratic majority ever polled. Let the balance of the State do likewise, and the Union is safe from the dangers of sectionalism and fanaticism.

* * *

For the Standard.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, by a mournful dispensation of his Providence, to remove from our midst our worthy brother, B. H. Sanders, one of the members of Jerusalem Lodge, No. 95 Ancient York Masons, at a regular meeting on the 12th day of July, 1856, do unanimously adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved, That by the death of our beloved brother, B. H. Sanders, our Lodge has been deprived of one of its best members, and this community of one of its best citizens.

Resolved, That we cordially sympathise with his heart-stricken widow and children, and respectfully and affectionately extend to them our sincere and heartfelt condolence.

Resolved, That we will wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days, as our expression of respect, esteem and affection, which we cherish for the memory of our departed brother.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be sent to the Editors of the Raleigh Register, Raleigh Standard, and Spirit of the Age for publication, and that a copy of the same be transmitted to the surviving members of brother Sanders' family, signed by the Master and countersigned by the Secretary of this Lodge.

JOHN H. COWARD, W. M.

MANAN P. POWELL, Sec.

KEEP THE BALL IN MOTION!

For the Standard.

Withdrawals from the Know-Nothings.

Editors Standard: We wish you to publish to the world that we have withdrawn from the Know Nothings; and in future expect to vote with the Democratic party. When we joined them we were promised that we might leave whenever we wanted to do so. We have tried to get off, but were told we could do so at the next meeting; and the next meeting has never come, so far as we know.

WILLIAM R. COLY,
DILLARD ISLEY,
WILLIAM WEBSTER,
JOHN J. WEBSTER,
JOHN C. SHARP.

Alamance Co., July 17, 1856.

For the Standard.

Withdrawals from the Know Nothings.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The undersigned having heretofore been members of the Know Nothing or American party, and having become satisfied that the principles and actions of this party are inconsistent with all principles of civil and religious liberty, and directly opposed to the best interests of the South, do now give notice that we no longer consider ourselves as bound by its obligations; and that, henceforth we intend to act with the Democratic party, believing it to be the only true and national party, and upon whose principles alone the Union can be preserved.

J. H. HARRIS,
RICHARD MOSS,
WILLIAM QUALLS,
By RICHARD MOSS,
JOHN MOSS,
By RICHARD MOSS.
ALLEN ADCOCK,
By RICHARD MOSS.

Granville Co., July, 1856.

SOUTH LOWELL
Male Academy and Medical School.
ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.

Rev. JESSE P. BAGBY, A. B., Principal.
Mr. JOSEPH H. SPEED, A. B., Associate.
Mr. A. C. BAGBY, Assistant.
Mr. EDWARD M. SCOTT, M. D., Principal of the Medical School.

THE FALL SESSION OF THE MALE ACADEMY will commence on the 10th day of July. The corps of Instructors has been increased. The character of the School is so well known that extended comment is deemed unnecessary. Suffice it to remark that its locality compares favorably with any in the State, both in regard to health and morals.

Both Trustees and Teachers feel it their duty to inculcate sound morality and correct general views of religion, yet at the same time they will take especial care that nothing is taught that is at all sectarian. While the Teachers propose going over the same ground usual in first class Academies, they deem it of much more importance that their instruction should be *thorough* than *extensive*. Every effort will be made to induce fondness for study, and to check vicious propensities.

TERMS.—Tuition in English Department, $12: 50, and the Classical, $15: 00 per session. A contingent fee of $1 is required of each student. Good board can be obtained convenient to the Academy, for $7: 50 per month. The Associate Principal of our school is a native of North Carolina, and a graduate of Hampden Sydney College, Va. The Principal is a native of Virginia, and a graduate of Randolph Macon College. His brother, the Assistant, comes highly recommended, from the Junior Class of Randolph Macon College.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

Will commence on the 15th of July. The mode of instruction will be by Lectures, Examinations, and Medical Conversations. Each Student will be required, at such times as may be designated by the Principal, to write essays on the various branches of Medicine, and will be practiced in applying bandages for fractures, &c. and in the use of Surgical Instruments.

Dr. Scott will exhibit and explain the various kinds of Surgical Instruments, and also aparatus for the adjustment of fractures and dislocations, and as occasion requires, drawings and charts for illustrations in Anatomy and in the Practice of Medicine. In winter an opportunity will be given for exercise in Practical Anatomy. Instead of speaking more fully of our Medical School, we append a notice of it by Dr. Richard Blacknall, whose well known character as a Physician enables him to appreciate the importance of such facilities for Medical Instruction as we propose to offer. Proper moral deportment will of course be expected of gentlemen who may attend the Medical School.

TERMS.—The usual rates fixed by the Medical Profession—$100 per annum. Rates of board as above stated.

Rev. JOHN A. McMANNEN, Chairman.
Rev. H. ARNOLD,
Mr. JOHN B. LEATHERS,
Mr. WILLIAMS HARRIS,
Col. D. C. PARRISH, Secretary.

I take pleasure in recommending Dr. Scott's Medical Class to young men who may wish to read Medicine. Dr. Scott is a native of Orange county, N. Carolina. He has been for several years Demonstrator in the National Medical College, Washington, D. C., where, of course, he had all the advantages of becoming eminently qualified for taking charge of a medical class. Dr. Scott's class, on account of the opportunities afforded by him, for exercises in Practical Anatomy, will be in advance of those who take the ordinary course, before attending Lectures for graduation; as the anatomy of the soft parts, or Practical Anatomy is generally neglected.

RICHARD BLACKNALL, M. D.

June 15, 1856. 1129—wtm.

Male Collegiate Institute.
E. W. ADAMS, A. M., Principal,
WITH COMPETENT ASSISTANTS.

THIS INSTITUTION, LOCATED AT STRICKLANDSVILLE, immediately on the Wilmington & Weldon R. R., has been erected for the purpose of promoting the educational interest of the State, and our own County in particular. We have spared neither pains nor expenses in erecting a suitable building for school purposes; having regard, both to the health and convenience of the pupils, as also, to whatever may be conducive to their mental and physical improvement. In fine, we feel assured that but few schools in our State, highly favored as she is, can offer superior inducements to those of the classical and mathematical Seminary of this place. We hope and do expect largely to share the public patronage.

Stricklandsville is one of the healthiest villages in the eastern portion of the State, and presents but few inducements to affect the morals of the pupils. The students will be at liberty to attend either of the Churches in the village or neighborhood.

The Trustees have placed the Seminary under the control of E. W. Adams, A. M., a teacher of much experience and success, who, in addition to his several diplomas, brings from gentlemen of the highest literary standing, in this State and Virginia, the most satisfactory testimonials of thorough qualifications for the discharge of the important duties of his station.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.
One half payable in advance.

Primary English Classes,	$7 00
Mod. Geography, English Grammar, Arithmetic, History and Writing,	15 00
Ancient Languages, Higher Mathematics, &c.,	20 00
Incidental expenses,	50

Students will be charged from the time of entering to the close of the session, and no deduction from the tuition will be made except in case of protracted sickness.

Board can be ob

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1856.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET!

FOR PRESIDENT:
JAMES BUCHANAN,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR:
THOMAS BRAGG,
OF NORTHAMPTON.

ELECTORS
FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:
HENRY M. SHAW, OF CURRITUCK,
SAMUEL P. HILL, OF CASWELL.

Districts:

1st District, WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
2nd, " W. J. BLOW, of Pitt.
3rd, " M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover,
4th, " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th, " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th, " THOS. SETTLE, JR., of Rock'ham.
7th, " R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.
8th, " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

FOR THE SENATE:
GASTON H. WILDER.

FOR THE COMMONS:
NATHANIEL G. RAND,
AUGUSTUS M. LEWIS,
MOSES A. BLEDSOE.

FOR SHERIFF:
WILLIAM H. HIGH.

Special Notice.

The STANDARD *is conducted strictly upon the* CASH *system. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Subscribers will be notified,* FOUR WEEKS *before their time is out, by a* CROSS MARK *on their papers; and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This is a rule from which there will be no departure. Watch for the cross mark, and renew your subscription.*

Weekly Standard $2 *per annum, in advance.*
Semi-Weekly Standard $4 *per annum. do.*

Agents for the Standard.

Israel E. James and his assistants, also C. C. McCrimmen and Guilford Lewis are our authorized agents to make collections and receive subscriptions.

STANDARD FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Weekly Standard will be furnished during the campaign at the following rates: For six months, one copy, one dollar; five copies, four dollars; six copies, five dollars; ten copies, eight dollars; twelve copies, ten dollars;—cash in advance.

We respectfully solicit subscriptions.

FEE BILLS OF CLERKS AND SHERIFFS.—We have on hand a quantity of these bills which will be sent *free of postage*, ten for $1. All Clerks are bound, under a penalty of $50 to have these bills stuck up in their offices. Address the Editors of the Standard.

Democrats!—Let us poll every Vote!

We would again impress upon our friends the importance of a full turn out on the day of the election. We have the strength, and our triumph is generally conceded by the opposition; but it may be that we are over-confident—that we count upon too easy a victory. *The only safe course is to work as if our cause was in jeopardy*, and stood in need of *all* our efforts.

Let every vote be polled. Stand by your candidates for the Legislature, and by Gov. Bragg. This is no time for swapping or for splitting tickets. How can *any* Democrat, under *any* circumstances, vote for a Know Nothing? Remember that these Know Nothings are sworn to vote against and to proscribe you; and that their leading object is and has been from the first, to overthrow the Democracy, so that they might obtain office and power.

Democrats!—*turn out in your strength*, and let us give such a majority for Bragg as will settle at once the contest in November. We appeal especially to Edgecombe, to Nash, to Wake, to New Hanover, to old Lincoln, to Cleaveland, to Mecklenburg and Union, to Duplin, Onslow, Sampson, and Wayne, and to *all* the strong Democratic counties to *poll their full strength.* The friends of the K. N. candidate for Governor are counting upon large majorities in Randolph, Guilford, and other K. N. Counties. Let us meet and overwhelm them. We know that the Democratic masses are already excited, and are ready for the work. They will generally go to the polls; but there is a large "floating vote" which it is important we should have with us. *Let us look to that on the day of the election.* Let us obtain it, if we can, by fair and honorable means, and our majority will be thereby materially increased. The day is near at hand,—let *every* Democrat do his *whole* duty, and we shall gloriously triumph.

MR. FILLMORE'S FRIENDS THREATENING TO STOP THE GOVERNMENT.—The Washington Union of Tuesday last says: "There was quite an interesting discussion in the House yesterday on the question of fixing a day of adjournment. Messrs. Haven and Dunn, two of the supporters of Mr. Fillmore, took conspicuous parts in the debate. Mr. Haven was understood to be in favor of restoring the Missouri restriction if there was any prospect of its being concurred in by the Senate. Mr. Dunn was so emphatic on this point that he pledged himself to vote for no appropriation until the Missouri Compromise should be restored. The fact that these two gentlemen are ardent supporters of Mr. Fillmore is significant as to the position of their candidate on a question on which he has been too *conservative* to express his opinion."

The remarks of Mr. Dunn on the occasion are as follows:

"Mr. Dunn said he came here with high expectations—(a voice—(No doubt of that!)—that the Missouri Compromise would be restored. He was exceedingly sorry they had grown smaller and smaller until they were entirely dissipated. He was persuaded that no effort would be made to restore it. There could be no peace in the country till that was done in substance or in fact, and the North and South must remember this. Until the question of individual safety in Kansas was settled no appropriation bills should be passed. (Cries of "agreed, agreed," "that's right," "that's the talk.") The only way to insure compliance was to stop the wheels of Government, and give some trouble while they were rolling. As for the Presidency he would not go for Buchanan or Fremont, but for the man living in New York, as the only one whose election gives promise of peace."

Justice to the South.

We make the following extracts from the great speech of the Hon. L. M. Keitt, of South-Carolina, delivered in the House of Representatives, July 16, 1856:

"Sir, it is fashionable in Massachusetts to claim the whole credit of beginning the revolutionary struggle. It is fashionable in Massachusetts to regard the battle of Bunker Hill as the whole revolutionary war. Obliging historians and a self-gratulatory parish have mutually complimented each other into this conviction. The only difficulty is to *drag Truth*, so that she shall slumber forever. Let us appeal to facts.

In Charleston, November 15, 1773, a public meeting resolved to seize the tea then in Charleston harbor; and they did seize it and prevent its sale.

The citizens of Boston threw the tea overboard into Boston harbor afterwards; but they disguised themselves as Indians, and did the act in the darkness of night. The citizens of Charleston had already done a similar act in daylight, and in the eye of the sun. Were their different modes of action in this matter indicative of a difference in the character of the two people? Since then, a secret party, organized in mystery, and plotting under "cavernous archways," has ruled Massachusetts; but in South Carolina it found no resting spot.

In 1765 Colonel John Ashe and Colonel Waddell, of North Carolina, with a band of brave compatriots, seized a British sloop-of-war with stamp paper on board, and carried the stamp paper in triumph to Wilmington. They publicly burnt it; then forced the Royal governor to yield up the stamp master for that colony to them, and compelled him to take an oath not to execute his office. Here was an act of heroism and magnanimity greater than that of the Boston tea party or the battle of Bunker Hill.

At Charlotte, on the 20th of May, 1775, the Mecklenburg declaration of independence was made. This was the prototype of the Declaration of Independence of 1776.

The first victory in the Revolution was won at Moore's Creek, North Carolina, on the 27th of February, 1776. Well may the Old North State, her head pillowed upon her laurels, sleep soundly. Soundly she has slept—so soundly that Massachusetts has filched from her the honor of her earliest achievements.

Into James river, too, did the gallant sons of Virginia throw British stamp paper. These acts have been celebrated in no orations, and embalmed in no poem; but the famous tea party of Boston is,

"Pealed and chimed on every tongue of fame."

Those who performed most of the achievements of the Revolution have not written its history."

This is the same gentleman who was censured by the abolition Know Nothings and black Republicans of the House—E. G. Reade, of this State, voting with them to censure him—because he would not disgrace himself by turning common informer against Preston S. Brooks, who whipped Sumner. What does E. G. Reade think of himself?

Why should not Jno. A. Gilmer be elected Governor of North Carolina? He is honest, and capable. He is a good man, and true, a kind neighbor and useful citizen. The tongue of slander cannot reach him, for from his youth up he has lived an exemplary life, and wherever he is best known he is most appreciated. Look at him at home—he commands the respect of all parties. They admire him for his generous characteristics. They know that by industry, energy, and his own merits, he has raised himself to the distinguished position he now occupies. Springing from the ranks of the people, he is their fit representative. He exemplifies in his own career the truth, that the path of distinction in this free country is open to all who have the ambition to walk therein. *Wil. Herald.*

Why should not Thomas Bragg be re-elected Governor of North-Carolina? He is honest, and has shown himself capable. He is a good man, and true—a kind neighbor and useful citizen. The tongue of slander cannot reach him, for from his youth up he has lived an exemplary life, and wherever he is best known he is most appreciated. Look at him at home, and in the Executive Chair—he commands the confidence and respect of both parties. They admire him for his generous characteristics. They know that by industry, energy, and his own merits, he has raised himself up to the distinguished position he now occupies. Springing from the ranks of the people—the son of a mechanic, he is the people's fit representative. He exemplifies in his own career the truth, that the path of distinction in this free country is open to all who have the ambition to walk therein. He has done well as Governor,—why set him aside? Why reject a tried for an untried man? Look at him, and judge him by his *acts*. Others may *promise*—he has *performed* his promises. Up to the day his opponent was nominated, not a word was breathed against his administration; and every charge brought against him since that time, has fallen harmless at his feet. He has never deceived—he has never misled any one. He makes the same speech in New Hanover that he makes in Cherokee. There is no sectionalism in him, but his affections are large enough for the entire State. *He* is no white basis man, arraying one portion of the State against the other. *He* is no *professed* friend of Free Suffrage, but his *acts* show that he is sincerely devoted to the measure. The people *know* him to be a faithful public servant, and they will not cast him aside merely to gratify the demands of party. *He* has taken no midnight oaths to obey a secret, irresponsible faction. John A. Gilmer has—and that, of itself, would be sufficient to ensure his defeat. A man thus bound cannot serve the people faithfully as Governor. "No man can serve two masters; for either he will hate the one, and love the other; or else he will hold to the one and despise the other."

THE BLACK COALITION.—It is at length authoritatively announced that arrangements are being made between the friends of Fillmore and Fremont in Pennsylvania, to harmonize on one Electoral ticket, so as to cast the vote of the State for either, as may be deemed best, against Mr. Buchanan. The New York Tribune says in Convention, with this object in view, will be held at Harrisburg in September.—"The practical object," says that paper, "is to form an Electoral ticket of these different elements which shall be acceptable to each, and thus concentrate an aggregate vote that is now scattered, through want of harmony and understanding." This game was tried last year in Pennsylvania. The Know Nothings, the black Republicans, and the old line abolition Whigs all united, under a call to that effect from their State Committees, against the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner—but they were defeated. Is it surprising that the freesoilers and abolitionists at the North should thus coalesce against the national Democratic party, when they are invited to do so by Mr. Rayner and other Southern men?

☞ The K. N. papers of this City have considered it their duty recently to *deny* that certain leading gentlemen, old line Whigs, are for Bragg and Buchanan. They give names, and among them those of Ex-Gov. Manly, Willie P. Mangum, and Giles Mebane. Now what does this mean? These gentlemen have not been referred to, or claimed by the Democratic prints, as Bragg and Buchanan men. Does it not show that these K. N. papers are themselves in doubt as to the course of these gentlemen? Why, if there was no doubt about their position, are their names thus lugged before the public? The Democratic presses are not under the necessity of declaring, every week or two, that certain leading Democrats are not Fillmore and Gilmer men. We can tell the Register and Signal—and we now make no particular reference to Messrs. Manly, Mangum, and Mebane—that we happen to know quite as much about the views and position of many of the old line Whigs as they do,—but we shall not publish street rumors and private conversations. It is enough for us to know that many of the old line Whigs, in all parts of the State, *are with us*, and that their votes will be cast for Bragg and Buchanan.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.—We have the latest news by the steamship Persia The political intelligence is not important. Cotton was firm and unchanged, and breadstuffs had slightly advanced.

Henry Clay's Son for Buchanan.

The following extract from a letter written by James B. Clay, and dated Ashland, July 8, will show that he is for Mr. Buchanan, and, though an old line Whig, will vote for him. We hear a great deal from the K. N. presses about Mr. Buchanan having "slandered" Henry Clay. If this charge be true, would not his son James B. Clay, the owner of Ashland, know it?—and if he knew or believed it, would he vote for Mr. Buchanan? Of course not. Mr. Clay, after referring to the fact that the old line Whigs of Kentucky had declined to commit themselves to Mr. Fillmore's support, says:

"There is also a statement copied into the Observer and Reporter of the 5th instant, "that I had been heard to say that I was not for Buchanan." I may have said that Mr. Buchanan was not my candidate, or was not my choice for the Presidency; but I have not said that I should not vote for him. I prefer Mr. Fillmore personally, and if he stood on the same principles he did in 1850 I would vote for him in preference to any man I know. But I expect to cast my vote for that candidate who in my opinion may have the best chance to defeat the candidate of the black Republican party, and, at present advised, I think Mr. Buchanan has the best chance to do so. I wish it, nevertheless, to be distinctly understood that if I shall think it my duty to vote for Mr. Buchanan I shall vote as an old line Whig, making a choice of what he believes to be evils, for the good of the country; and that whenever the Whig standard shall again be raised, adhering always to the principles which I have been instrumental in asserting at Lexington, and at Louisville on the 2d July, I shall be ready, fairly, honestly and fearlessly to battle against those principles and practises of the Democratic party which conflict with our own views."

Robeson and Richmond.

We learn that Col. Walter L. Steele and Gen. Alfred Dockery are candidates for the Senate in this District. A correspondent writes us as follows:

"We are likely to have a spirited canvass in this Senatorial district, between Gen. Dockery and Col. Walter L. Steele, both of Richmond, and both of them prominent Whigs. Gen. D. has been brought out by a Know Nothing Convention, and Col. Steele has been put upon the track principally by the anti-Know Nothings, with many of the old line Whigs.

Col. Steele, as you know, frankly avows his determination to support Buchanan as against Fillmore, for he feels himself called upon by every consideration that can actuate a patriot (for this time, at least,) to unite with the Democracy in putting down black Republicanism. He says, with truth, that the Democratic party is the only surviving national party, and if they cannot save the country at this alarming crisis, *then all is lost.*

Col. Steele has also been very strongly solicited to become a candidate by the friends of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad; for they look to him, and to him alone to watch over their interests in the next Legislature, against any insidious efforts which may be made to cripple this, one of the great enterprizes of the day, and the only project ever conceived to benefit the Counties of Richmond and Robeson. Col. Steele, you know, is in reality the father of this Road; for all admit that without his able efforts so favorable a charter could never have been procured. I am not, then, surprised that the friends of this Road should desire to continue him in the Legislature to protect their interests. Gen. Dockery is likewise a friend to the Road; but in the nature of things, and particularly from the want of influence which he will feel in the next Assembly, he cannot possibly be of as much service to the Road as Col. Steele. I would, therefore, call upon all the citizens of Robeson and Richmond to look well to their interests in this matter. The contest will be a close one, but I think Col. Steele's chances decidedly the best."

The Crops.

The Richmond Whig, speaking of the crops in Virginia, says: "A general alarin, from the mountains to the seaboard, is felt for the corn crop. The rains have been partial and limited in quantity, the chinch-bug universal, and like the sand of the sea shore for numbers. Many corn fields are entirely destroyed by them already, and others can only be saved by timely and copious rains." This is true, to a considerable extent, as to North-Carolina. Rain is greatly needed in some sections, and we hear of the ravages of the chinch-bug, in many instances entirely destroying the corn. Corn is selling here at $3 25 per barrel—an indication that the farmers about here fear a short crop.

SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions have been delivered by this Tribunal since our last report:

By NASH, C. J.—In State v Patrick, (a slave) from Pitt, declaring that there is no error. Also, in Hinson v. King, from Cabarrus, awarding a *venire de novo.* Also, in Simpson v. Morris, from Mecklenburg, affirming the judgment. Also, in Jones, Ex. v. Gorden, in Equity, from Perquimans. Also, in Brown v. Finch, from Rowan, affirming the judgment.

By PEARSON, J.—In Hyman v. Moore, from Martin, affirming the judgment. Also, in State v. Preslar, from Union, declaring there is no error. Also, in State v. Commissioners of Raleigh, from Wake, allowing the motion in arrest of judgment. Also, in Pettijohn v. Williams, from Martin, in Equity, dismissing the bill. Also, in Davidson College v. Chambers, in Equity, from Rowan, directing other parties to be made.

By BATTLE, J.—In Gunter v. Gunter, from Chatham, affirming the judgment. Also, in Gwyn v. Setzer, from Caswell, affirming the judgment. Also, in Phillips v. Cameron, from Orange, affirming the judgment. Also, in Link v. Nefong, in Equity, from Davidson. Also, in Barringer v. Cowan, from Rowan.

☞ Remember, that every vote cast for John A. Gilmer will be a vote *against* Free Suffrage,—a vote *against* the basis of representation in the Legislature,—and a vote *against* the right of the people of North-Carolina to go to Kansas with their slave property.

Remember, that every vote cast for John A. Gilmer will be a vote in favor of *increasing the tax on slaves*,—a vote in favor of a monster Bank, to be based partly on stocks, and which might, if established, become, like the old United States' Bank, a great and corrupt political engine,—a vote in favor of a Convention to amend the Constitution, to be called in palpable violation of that instrument.

Remember these things, fellow-citizens, and vote accordingly.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.—We now and then receive letters containing announcements of marriages and deaths, unaccompanied by the names of the writers. Our rule—and we shall never depart from it—is to make no publication of the kind, unless the name of the writer is sent. We have received, for example, the announcement of a death in Chatham, by some one who subscribes himself "A subscriber to your paper, and friend to its cause." If the writer will send his name, the notice of the death referred to will be published.

☞ Look out for Know Nothing frauds and false issues a few days before, and on the day of election! All kinds of reports will be started, with the view of misleading the people. Know Nothings have been trained in their lodges in the work of falsehood and deception. Pay no attention to any of their falsehoods and slanderous reports, *but go right to the polls and vote them down.* That is the way to serve them.

☞ We yield a considerable portion of our paper to-day to the favors of our correspondents—to which we invite the attention of our readers.—The Hon. John Kerr, it will be observed, is doing noble service in the cause of the Constitution and the Union.

The following States hold their elections previous to the great contest for the Presidency:

Kentucky,	Aug. 4	California,	Sept. 4
Alabama,	Aug. 4	Maine,	Sept. 8
Texas,	Aug. 4	Georgia,	Oct. 6
Missouri,	Aug. 4	Florida,	Oct. 6
Arkansas,	Aug. 4	Pennsylvania,	Oct. 14
N. Carolina,	Aug. 7	Ohio,	Oct. 14
Tennessee,	Aug. 7	Indiana,	Oct. 14
Vermont,	Sept. 2	S. Carolina,	Oct. 14

For the Standard.

LETTER FROM PINEBUR MOCCASIN.

No. 8.

MOCCASINVILLE, N. C., July 20, 1856.

Mr. Printurs of the Standard:

I reckon you'd begun to think the Know-nuthins had killed me, I've been silent so long. But I'm alive yit, and hope I shall continue in the same condishun till after the elecshun. Sum of the Know-nuthins did say they'd kill me, but I wasn't a bit oneasy, for I know'd they never told the truth. If they had sed they intended to let me alone, I tell you I should have bin on the look out; for their acts and words are jest as much by contraries as the Irishman's dream.

Mr. Printurs, it seems to me that men sumtimes perseveres in wrong doin' till they don't know right from wrong; and I think the Know-nuthins has about reached that pint. When them delegits from the Greensboro' convenshun staid all night at my house, they told me Mr. Gilmore was gwine to canvas the State, but that he was gwine down to Rolly to see Gov. Bragg and make arrangements for them both to go together. Thinks I, If that's so the Know-nuthins must be gittin better, or else Mr. Gilmore ain't like the rest of them. But I didn't b'lieve a word of it, and I thought I had sufficient resons for my disbelief, for the Know-nuthins sed it was so; and I never did b'lieve that any imparshal jury would find them guilty of tellin' the truth.

I kept watchin' to see what would turn up, and I told the Know-nuthins here I didn't b'lieve Mr. Gilmore was gwine to be any sich a gentleman. One day Joe Smithers brung me the Register, and showed me where it sed Mr. Gilmore was gwine down to Rolly. This jest confirmed me in my belief, for even before the Register man turned his coat to Know-nuthinism, he had mighty nigh quit all dealins with truth, and I knowed he was wusser now than ever. I told Joe it was all a lie, and I'd bet on it. Joe sed he didn't much b'lieve in the Register neither, sense it had fooled him so about the platform. Thinks I, what a mean paper that must be which as mean a man as Joe Smithers thinks is unworthy of confidence.

Well, then, I wasn't a bit surprised when I seed a list of appintments for Mr. Gilmore in the Asheville Specktater, a paper edited by a most rantankerous, God-forsaken, lyin' Know-nuthtn', who was onct jest about as rantankerous a abolitionist out in Wisconsin, where he published a paper and cut all sorts of shines. I say I wasn't surprised, for I cum to the conclushun that men who had bin doin' mean so long, had lost discreshun, and jest stuck their meanness out right plain. Meanness had jest becum their natur, and they couldn't help it if they had tried, which they didn't.

It's rumored up here that Gov. Bragg writ to Mr. Gilmore to know what he was gwine to do, and that Mr. Gilmore writ back to him that his friends *at the Greensboro' convenshun* had insisted on his goin' West fust, and that he had sum appintments up there. It is also sed that Mr. Gilmore invited the Governor to go west with him, and told him they would then consult together and make jint appintments for the East. I hope this rumor an't true, but I b'lieve it is; and if it is Mr. Gilmore has acted in a way we mountaineers call *mean*; for his appintments in the East was made without any consultashun with the Governor. In charity, I would b'lieve this was done by the council, which Mr. Gilmore is sworn to obey; but that don't make the matter much better for him, for he had no bizness to swar any sich thing.

I think the truth of the affair is this: The Know-nuthins knowed there was a great rebelyun up here, and they concluded to try to quell it by trottin' Mr. Gilmore round by himself. To keep Gov. Bragg from follerin' him, it was determined to hold out the idea that Mr. Gilmore was gwine to Rolly to fix appintments with the Governor. Thus they intended to have Gov. Bragg expectin' a visit from Mr. Gilmore, and restin' quietly, while Mr. Gilmore was preachin' up in the mountains. It was a right cunninly devised trick, but Demicrats is hard to fool; and while I was afeard Gov. Bragg wouldn't find out the appintments in time to meet Mr. Gilmore, I received the Standard sayin' "Gov. Bragg will meet Mr. Gilmore." I tell you I jumped right up and hollered with all my might. I felt good all over, and I told every body about it. The faces of the Know-nuthins got about as long as my arm, and they all looked white round the gills. Ned Davolt didn't eat a bit of supper that night, and he and Joe Smithers both got drunk before breakfust next mornin'. Ned ses now it was a d——ned bunglin' piece of bizness, and he don't care if it plays h—ll generally with Know-nuthin' ducks.' You see Ned feels sorter sore-headed because he wasn't appinted a delegit to Greensboro'.

But the Governor and Mr. Gilmore has bin among us, and time enuf has elapsed for things to settle down here; and I jest tell you, there's no guessin' how big Gov. Bragg's majority is gwine to be. The old Whigs ses they ain't gwine to support a man that will try to play sich tricks, and that acts one way and talks t'other. He's aginst the Revenue law, but he voted for it; he's for free suffrage, but he's voted aginst it all the time; he recommended a furrener for office, and then swore to keep all furreners out of office that he could; he's for sum sort of a bank, but he can't toll what sort; he's aginst taxes, but in favor of taxin little niggers; he's aginst the Nebraska bill, but opposed to restorin' the Missouri compromise; he thinks the repeal of that compromise was wrong, but don't think it would be right to restore it; he's for the Western address, but aginst all its measures in the East; he's in favor of religious liberty, but aginst the liberty of Catholics; and in a word he twists and squirms on every side of every thing and sticks to nuthin'; and there an't many that's gwine to stick to him in these parts.

And then agin the old Whigs ses they can't vote for Fillmore and Donelson, for they won't vote for a elector that calls them "tories and traitors," as Mr. Cameleon does. I don't know who this Mr. Cameleon is, for I never heard of him till lately. I s'pose he's sum obscure feller that has floated up on the scum of Know-Nuthinism; but as he's State elector, of course he speaks for his party. He got mad, and lost his discreshun, if he ever had any, and spoke out his feelins. But he an't sed no wuss than other Know-nuthins, that has denounced the Whig party as "rotten," "corrupt," &c.

That little squintin' Mr. Bodkin, the wringer-in-general, and his man Friday, the editur of the Salisbury Watchman, may call themselves old line Whigs and vote with the Know-nuthins after bein' called sich sweet names as "tories and traitors," and after bein denounced as "a rotten, corrupt, halt and maimed" party; for they have sich a insane hatred to Democracy that they'd go with old Nick to go aginst it. But among the onest, unambishus Whigs up here they've got too much self-respect to thus degrade themselves; and they intend to vote for Buchanan, Breckinridge and Bragg, the candidates of the only national party, and the only party that can save the Constitushun. That is what we must preserve. Men may talk about "Union, Union," but the only way to preserve it is to preserve the Constitushun. I want to hear more about the Constitushun and less about the Union; for as long as the former is unbroken, the latter is safe. Them's my sentiments. I'll write agin soon. I've got sumthin' in the way of a Know-nuthin' inishiashun that is rich. I'll tell you about it before long.

Yourn till deth,
PINEBUR MOCCASIN.

WEBSTER WHIGS FOR BUCHANAN.—Among the old line Whigs in Boston, says the Times, who have declared for Buchanan, are Col. N. A. Thompston, Otis Kimball, John H. Eastburn, Peter Harvey, (the fast friend of Webster,) Harry Hortor, Col. Jno. C. Boyd, Col. J. Putnman Bradlee, Capt. Edw'd Young, Seth Sprague, and other active and distinguished national men. From Maine, we hear of large accessions to the Democratic ranks from among the old line Whigs—and so far from the apostacy of Hamlin and Morill having any injurious effect upon the cause in the old Pine Tree State, it has had the effect of stirring up our friends there to renewed efforts, which are sure to be rewarded by a triumphant victory.

The Pittsburg Union states the fact that Robert C. Walker, late a Whig member in the Legislature from Alleghany county, Pennsylvania has taken the stump for Buchanan. In Connecticut, Henry P. Graves, son-in-law of Gov. Dutton, the Know Nothing Whig magistrate of the State, has come out against the Black Republicans, and annoucces his determinstion hereafter to vote with the Democracy.

Thirty-Fourth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1856.

SENATE.—Mr. Butler introduced a bill regulating the compensation of Senators and Representatives, and proposing to give a salary of $3,000 at each regular session, instead of the present per diem, and 25 cents per mile travel each way. The Senate then discussed the constitutionality of making appropriations for the improvement of harbors in Wisconsin, and passed two bills for that purpose. They concurred in the House amendment to the resolution for an adjournment on the 18th of August.

HOUSE.—The House amended the Senate bill so as to adjourn on the 18th of August. The Nebraska election case was taken up. The resolution declaring Mr. Chapman not elected was rejected.

WASHINGTON, July 23, 1856.

SENATE.—The House bill for the improvement of the Savannah River was passed. The remainder of the proceedings are unimportant.

HOUSE.—A resolution was passed for an evening session. An ineffectual effort was made to reconsider the vote confirming Mr. Chapman as the delegate from Kansas. The New Mexico election case was taken up. The election of Mr. Otero was confirmed as the delegate, instead of Mr. Galligos. The House then took a recess.

A BONE FOR THE ABOLITIONISTS TO PICK.—Messrs. Rowland & Bros., an enterprising firm of this city, own a slave, James Willey by name, whom they permitted some months since to take a trip to the North to see the curiosities. They not only gave him a permit to take passage in the New York steamer from this place, but also gave him the necessary funds to bear his expenses. He visited New York, Falmouth, Mass., Fall River, New Bedford and sundry other abolition holes; while at Falmouth he called on one of the firm, who was visiting that place for recreation, and was tendered more funds if he needed them, which he refused, remarking he had enough to bear his expenses back to Norfolk.

When Jim (for this is his familiar name) was in New Bedford he met several fugitives whom he recognized as former slaves in Norfolk.—They supposing he had runaway, received him with down cast looks and assured him that he had come to the wrong place, and remarking that they were "making out" very poorly, having to labor very hard and get but poorly paid in return; they expressed great dissatisfaction at the treatment they received at the hands of their abolition friends. Jim told them that he had not run away, that he was only on a visit and would return to Norfolk in a few days.—At several of these towns in Massachusetts he was importuned by the Abolitionists to remain assuring him that he was then a Free Man: he declined their kind offers and assured them that such freedom as a black man enjoyed with them had no charms for him, he vastly preferred the slavery of Norfolk, accompanied with an abundance of the necessities, aye, and comforts of life as he enjoyed then at home, to all the freedom that Massachusetts could tender him.—He returned of his own accord, and arrived here Saturday morning in the steamer North Carolina, having taken the sea route to the North and the overland route (via Philadelphia and Baltimore) home. He is now at the store of the Messrs. R. & B., and if any dissatisfied darkey desires to see the misery and squallid poverty that await all negroes who make their escape to the North, he can be shown the picture before he reaches the reality, by calling on Jim.

Norfolk Argus.

SLAVERY IN OLD TIMES—1757 AND 1856.—The Charleston Courier, in looking over an old copy of the South Carolina Gazette for the week ending August 25, 1757, finds the following advertisement:

"A short, thick, well set negro fellow named Jack, is marked with the small pox and speaks very bad English, is taken up in one of the Northern Governments as a runaway, and says he belongs to one Mr. Wilkins in South Carolina. Inquire of the printer."

One hundred years ago, long before the adoption of the present Constitution which was designed to bind these States more closely together, a citizen of the Northern States arrested a fugitive, and advertised him in a South Carolina paper so that his owner might recover him. Now, when to all other obligations, a solemn compact to secure that result is added, so far from arresting a fugitive and restoring him, it requires the expenditure of thousands of dollars and the use of the military strength of the Government to coerce the North into the fulfilment of its bounden duty. Whilst Mr. Fillmore was President a case occurred in Boston, costing the claimant and the Government thousands of dollars, and only resulting in success because the President threatened to use military force. A case in the same City has occurred under President Pierce, and not only were thousands of dollars expended, but blood was shed, and the law was executed at the point of the bayonet. *Fay. Obs.*

NOTICE.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE ROOMS,
July 5, 1856.

State executive committees' county and city clubs and associations, organized to promote the election of the Democratic nominees for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, will address their communications to Hon. CHARLES J. FAULKNER, of Virginia, *Chairman of the National Democratic Resident Committee*, Washington city, D. C.

Democratic papers throughout the United States are requested to copy the above notice.

By order of the Committee.

The best joke of the season is the attempt of the Know-Nothing papers to prove that Mr. Buchanan is not worthy of support on the ground that he was a Federalist in his early days. They have produced a speech which they say he delivered *upwards of forty years ago*, to make good the charge. They admit that since that period he has been an unflinching Democrat. Now, if it is an unpardonable sin in Mr. Buchanan to have been a Federalist in his early days, before he entered political life, what is to be done with Millard Fillmore who is both Federalist and Freesoiler—who was a Federalist to begin with—is a Federalist now—and bids fair to die a Federalist? *Norfolk Argus.*

The Cincinnati Enquirer published the other day a letter from James B. Clay of Ashland, the son of Henry Clay, announcing his determination to vote for James Buchanan.

The son of another Whig patriot and statesman, General Harrison, also announces that he will not support Fremont, and that he will vote for Buchanan and Breckinridge. Wm H. H. Taylor and Dr. Thornton, sons-in-law of the Hero of Tippecanoe, announce a similar purpose.

The son and immediate personal friends of the lamented Daniel Webster give their support to Buchanan and Breckinridge.

Messrs. Brooks and Burlingame.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—This morning Mr. Brooks was arrested and held to bail in the sum of $5,000, for having sent a challenge to Mr. Burlingame. Mr. Bell of Texas went Mr. Brooks' security. Another warrant was issued for the arrest of Mr. Burlingame, but he was not to be found. A rumor that a duel has been fought, and that Mr. Burlingame has been wounded, has gained credence, from the fact of the absence of both from the city, and that Mr. Brooks has returned alone, and said, after, his warrant, that the proceedings were too late. There is considerable excitement in consequence. It is now understood that the matter has been amicably arranged, and that the correspondence will be published to-morrow.

[Mr. Brooks has published a statement, setting forth the facts in this matter, and presenting Burlingame in no enviable light. It seems that Brooks, after having every assurance that Burlingame would fight, challenged him; and Burlingame accepted, fixing the place on the Canada shore, near Niagara. This is seven hundred miles, by the mail route, from Washington; and Mr. Brooks, in order to meet him, would have had to run the gauntlet of mobs, assassins, prisons, and constables. He therefore declines to go, delivering Burlingame over to the condemnation of all honorable men. He says, however, that if Burlingame will challenge him he will still regard him as a gentleman, for the purpose of meeting him.]

Rains in Alabama.

SAVANNAH, July 19.—Letters from Alabama speak of rain having fallen in different parts of the State almost every day. There was also much complaint among planters of the ravages of the cotton worm.

DIED,

At his residence in Louisburg, Franklin County, on the 2d inst., at 8¼ o'clock, A. M., Philemon Hawkins, Esq., aged 59 years, 3 months and 27 days, formerly a citizen of Warren county, but for upwards of 30 years a resident of Franklin. He served his former county with confidence and fidelity in the State Legislature many years; he was a gentleman of strong physical and mental powers—in his official capacity he was prompt and decisive. In 1839 he professed religion and joined the Baptist church, at Maple Spring, where he remained a member up to his death. He has left a widow and children to mourn their irreparable loss; but they mourn not as those who have no hope. He retained his mind up to his death, and died as he professed to have lived, believing in Jesus as his Saviour, and resigned to his will; saying, "Lord come quickly if it be thy will,—not mine, but thine be done." W. D. W.

In Davidson county, on the 13th inst., of consumption, Mrs. Sarah, wife of Mr. Wm. J. Pickard, in the fifty-first year of her age, leaving an affectionate husband and six children to mourn their irreparable loss.

The deceased was raised in Chatham county, where her people mostly reside. She became a member of the Baptist church in 1823, at Rocky River, and continued a faithful and acceptable member until death removed her to the Church triumphant. [Corr.

At his residence, in Warren county, on the 26th June, John D. Fain, Esq., in the 54th year of his age.

SUFFOLK PIGS.

FOR SALE, THREE PAIR OF SUFFOLK PIGS; also a Suffolk Boar, (10 months old,) all full blood, on terms less than they can be purchased at the North. As this stock is unsurpassed in fattening qualities, all who desire to improve the native stock, and have good pork, would do well to purchase. Address

WILSON W. WHITAKER.
Raleigh, July 24, 1856. 71—ow3pd.

MANTEO MILLS.

THIS VALUABLE PROPERTY, SITUATED ON Neuse River, in the county of Wake, will be offered for sale, POSITIVELY, at the Court House in Raleigh, on Thursday, the 16th October next.

The property contains all necessary buildings and fixtures for Paper, Grist, and Saw Mill, and has unbounded command of water.

A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as persons desiring to purchase will of course wish to see the property, which will be shown by a person residing on the premises.

Terms, which will be liberal, made known on day of sale. Undoubted title will be made to the purchasers.

GEO. W. MORDECAI,
For self and others.
Raleigh, July 24, 1856. 71—swtd.

TAKE WARNING.

FOR THE PURPOSE OF IMPROVING HIS STORE the subscriber has removed three doors South of his old location, to the building formerly occupied by Mr. Primrose, and at present by Messrs. Booker & Cole, in connection with himself, where he would be pleased to wait upon his friends and patrons.

In view of placing an entire new stock in store for the coming season, he offers his present stock of goods, consisting of Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings, Clothing and furnishing goods of every variety and style, at *prime cost for cash*, or a small advance to punctual customers.

He most earnestly requests those indebted to him, (some of whom seem to forget he has any use for money,) to come forward and settle their notes and accounts before another Court arrives, and oblige

ISAAC PROCTOR.
Merchant Tailor.
Raleigh, July 24, 1856. 71—swtf.

Sale of Valuable Real Estate in Raleigh.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE COURT OF Equity for the County of Wake, at its last Term, I shall proceed, on Monday the 25th day of August next, at the Court House door in the City of Raleigh, to sell the House and lot formerly belonging to William D. Cooke, and lately occupied by the Rev. A. McDowell. The lot contains upwards of an acre of ground; adjoins the lands of Thos. P. Devereux, Esq., and others, and is situated in a delightful part of the City. The improvements are sufficiently good, consisting in part of a commodious Dwelling with a basement story, and all convenient outhouses to make it a most desirable family residence. Persons wishing to examine the property will please call on the undersigned previous to the day of sale.

Terms made known at the sale.

W. W. VASS, Commissioner.
Raleigh, July 23, 1856. 71—swtd.

BEHOLD!—THE SUBSCRIBER INTENDING TO remove to "Beaufort," at the close of the year, offers for sale the place, whereon he resides, admitted by all to be among the most delightful residences of the up country,—in the midst of a most delightful neighborhood, contiguous to good Schools, and unsurpassed for health; situated on the road leading from Halifax and Tarboro' to Raleigh, and Louisburg, and about two miles east of the latter.

The improvements are mostly new and comfortable; the dwelling consists of eight rooms, with fire places: the out buildings consist of all that are useful and convenient, and are well built; the water is abundant and unsurpassed. The plantation embraces about 770 acres of land, which, taken as a whole, I

[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-Fourth Congress.

[Public No. 6.]

A RESOLUTION for the relief of the Southwestern and Muscogee Railroad Companies.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized to correct the error in the bid of R. R. Cuyler, for the president of the Southwestern and Muskogee Railroad Companies, on mail route six thousand three hundred and three; and that he be required to allow them fifteen thousand three hundred dollars per annum for the double daily service from the commencement of their service to the expiration of the contract, or so long as the New York and New Orleans mail may continue to be transported over said route.

Approved May 9, 1856.

[Public 14.]

AN ACT creating Columbus, in Kentucky, a port of delivery.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Columbus in the State of Kentucky be and is hereby constituted a port of delivery, within the collection district of New Orleans, and there shall be a surveyor of customs appointed for the said port, who shall perform the duties, and receive the salary and emoluments prescribed by the act of Congress, approved on the second day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one entitled "An act allowing the duties on foreign merchandise imported into Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville, and Natchez to be secured and paid at those places," Provided, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to abolish said port of delivery whenever in his judgment the public interest shall no longer require a port of delivery at that place.

Approved May 9, 1856.

[Public 15.]

AN ACT to surrender to the State of Illinois the Cumberland road in said State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of American in Congress assembled, That so much of the Cumberland road as lies within the State of Illinois, and all the interest of the United States in the same, together with all the stone, timber, and other materials belonging to the United States, and procured for the purpose of being used in the construction of the same, and all the rights and privileges of every kind belonging to the United States, as connected with said road, in said State, be, and the same are hereby, transferred and surrendered to the said State of Illinois.

Approved May 9, 1856.

[Public 7.]

JOINT RESOLUTION for enlarging the custom-house, post office and court-house, at Cleveland, Ohio.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause the building provided by law to be constructed at Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, for a custom-house, post office, and court-house, to be increased in length over the plan heretofore adopted for that purpose, not to exceed twenty-five feet, and to modify and enlarge said plan so as to adopt the same to such increased length, if, in the opinion of the Secretary, the public convenience shall require such modification: Provided, That such extension and modification can be accomplished at an expense not exceeding thirty thousand dollars, and a sum not exceeding ten per cent. on the said last mentioned sum for superintendence and contingencies; which sums, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, are hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: And provided further, That no money shall be paid under this joint resolution until the Secretary of the Treasury shall contract for the completion of said building at a cost within the sums heretofore and hereby appropriated therefor.

Approved May 9, 1856.

[Public 16.]

AN ACT to amend the act in addition to certain acts granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States, approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases where a certificate or warrant for bounty land for any less quantity than one hundred and sixty acres, shall have been issued to any officer or soldier, or to the widow or minor child or children of any officer or soldier, under, existing laws, the evidence upon which such certificate or warrant was issued shall be received to establish the service of such officer or soldier in the application of himself, or of his widow or minor child or children, for a certificate or warrant for so much land as may be required to make up the full sum of one hundred and sixty acres, on proof of the identity of such officer or soldier, or in case of his death, of the marriage and identity of his widow, or in case of his death, of the identity of his minor child or children: Provided, nevertheless, That if upon a review of such evidence the Commissioner of Pensions shall not be satisfied that the former certificate or warrant was properly granted, he may require additional evidence, as well of the term as of the fact of service.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where a pension has been granted to any officer or soldier, the evidence upon which such pension was granted shall be received to establish the service of such officer or soldier in his application for bounty land under existing laws; and upon proof of his identity as such pensioner, a certificate or warrant may be issued to him for the quantity of land to which he shall be entitled; and in case of the death of such pensioned officer or soldier, his widow shall be entitled to a certificate or warrant for the same quantity of land to which her husband would have been entitled, if living, upon proof that she is such widow, and in case of the death of such officer or soldier, leaving a minor child or children and no widow, or where the widow may have deceased before the issuing of any certificate or warrant, such minor child or children shall be entitled to a certificate or warrant for the same quantity of land as the father would have been entitled to receive if living, upon proof of the decease of father and mother: Provided, nevertheless, That if, a review of such evidence, the Commissioner of Pensions shall not be satisfied that the pension was properly granted, he may require additional evidence as well of the term as of the fact of service.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted That so much of the third section of the "act in addition to certain acts granting bounty lands to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," approved March third eighteen hundred and fifty-five, as requires the party claiming a certificate or warrant, under the provisions of said act, to establish his or her right thereto, by record evidence of the service for which such certificate or warrant has been or may be claimed, be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and parol evidence, where no record evidence exists, may be admitted to prove the service performed, under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner of Pensions may prescribe.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the eighth section of the act above mentioned, approved the third day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-five, shall be construed as embracing officers, marines, seamen, and other persons engaged in the naval service of the United States during the revolutionary war, and the widows and minor children of all such officers, marines, seamen, and other persons engaged as aforesaid.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the said act shall extend to all persons who have served as volunteers with the armed forces of the United States, subject to military orders, for the space of fourteen days, in any of the wars specified in the first section of the said act, whether such persons were or were not mustered into the service of the United States.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the widows and minor children of all such persons as are specified in the last preceding section of this act, and are now dead, shall be entitled to the same privileges as the widows and minor children of the beneficiaries named in the act to which this is an amendment.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That when any company, battalion, or regiment, in any organized form, marched more than twenty miles to the place where they were mustered into the service of the United States, or were discharged more than twenty miles from the place where such company, battalion, or regiment was organized, in all such cases, in computing the length of service of the officers and soldiers of any such company, battalion, or regiment, there shall be allowed one day for every twenty miles from the place where the company, battalion or regiment was organized to the place where the same was mustered into the service of the United States, and also one day for every twenty miles from the place where such company, battalion, or regiment was discharged, to the place where it was organized, and from whence it marched to enter the service, Provided, That such march was in obedience to the command or direction of the President of the United States, or some general officer of the United States, commanding an army or department, or the chief execution officer of the State or Territory by which such company battalion or regiment was called into service.

Approved April 30, 1856.

[Public No. 10.]

JOINT RESOLUTION for enlarging the custom-house, post office, and court-house at Milwaukie, Wisconsin.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to extend the building now in process of construction at Milwaukie, for a custom-house, post office, court-rooms &c., not exceeding twenty-five feet, in length, and erect proper vaults therein, if, in his discretion, the public interest requires the same: Provided, That such extension can be completed at an expense not exceeding thirty-three thousand dollars, including the ten per cent. for contingencies, which sum or so much thereof as shall be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money remaining in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: And provided further, That no money shall be paid under this joint resolution until the Secretary of the Treasury shall contract for the completion of said building so extended at a cost within the sum heretofore and hereby appropriated.

Approved May 16, 1856.

[Public 24.]

AN ACT granting public lands, in alternate sections, to the State of Alabama to aid in the construction of certain railroads in said State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and is hereby, granted to the State of Alabama, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads from the Tennessee river, at or near Decatur's block-house, to Gadsden, on the Coosa river; from Gadsden to connect with the Georgia and Tennessee line of railroads, through Chattooga, Wills and Lookout valleys; and from Elyton to the Tennessee river at, or near Beard's bluff, Alabama, every alternate section of land designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of each of said roads. But in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the lines or routes of said roads are definitely fixed, sold any sections or any parts thereof, granted as aforesaid, or that the right of pre-emption has attached to the same, then it shall be lawful for any agent, or agents, to be appointed by the governor of said State to select, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, from the lands of the United States nearest to the tiers of sections above specified, so much land, in alternate sections, or parts of sections, as shall be equal to such lands as the United States have sold, or otherwise appropriated, or to which the rights of pre-emption have attached as aforesaid, which lands (thus selected in lieu of those sold and to which pre-emption rights have attached as aforesaid, together with the sections and parts of sections designated by odd numbers, as aforesaid, and appropriated as aforesaid) shall be held by the State of Alabama, for the use and purpose aforesaid: Provided, That the land to be so located shall in no case be further than fifteen miles from the lines of said roads, and selected for and on account of each of said roads: Provided further, That the lands hereby granted for and on account of said roads, severally, shall be exclusively applied in the construction of that road for and on account of which such lands are hereby granted, and shall be disposed of only as the work progresses, and the same shall be applied to no other purpose whatsoever: And provided further, That any and all lands heretofore reserved to the United States by any act of Congress, or in any other manner by competent authority, for the purpose of aiding in any object of internal improvement, or for any other purpose whatsoever, be, and the same are hereby, reserved to the United States from the operation of this act, except so far as it may be found necessary to locate the routes of said railroads through such reserved lands, in which case the right of way only shall be granted, subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sections and parts of sections of land which, by such grant, shall remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of said roads, shall not be sold for less than double the minimum price of the public lands when sold, nor shall any of said lands become subject to private entry until the same have been first offered at public sale at the increased price.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said lands hereby granted to the said State shall be subject to the disposal of the legislature thereof, for the purposes aforesaid, and no other; and the said railroads shall be and remain public highways for the use of the government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the lands hereby granted to said State shall be disposed of by said State only in manner following, that is to say: That quantity of lands, not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of said roads, may be sold; and when the governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any twenty continuous miles of any of said roads is completed, then another quantity of land hereby granted, not to exceed one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads having twenty continuous miles completed as aforesaid, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of such roads, may be sold; and so, from time to time, until said roads are completed; and if any of said roads is not completed within ten years, no further sale shall be made, and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the United States mail shall be transported over said roads, under the direction of the Post Office Department, at such price as Congress may, by law, direct: Provided, That until such price is fixed by law, the Postmaster General shall have the power to determine the same.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That a grant of land shall be made to said State to aid in the construction of the following roads in said State, to wit: the Memphis and Charleston railroad, extending from Memphis on the Mississippi river, in Tennessee, to Stevenson, on the Nashville and Chattenooga railroad, in Alabama; the Girard and Mobile railroad, from Girard to Mobile, Alabama; the Northeast and Southwestern railroad, from near Gadsden to some point on the Alabama and Mississippi State line, in the direction to the Mobile and Ohio railroad, with a view to connect with said Mobile and Ohio railroad; the Coosa and Alabama railroad from Selma to Gadsden; the Central railroad from Montgomery to some point on the Alabama and Tennessee State line in the direction to Nashville, Tennessee; and that alternate sections of the public lands to the same extent and in the same manner, and upon the same limitations and restrictions in every respect, shall be, and is hereby made to aid in the construction of the roads in said State mentioned in this act:—Provided, That the lands hereby granted to said State for the purpose of constructing a railroad from the northeast to the southwestern portion of said State, lying Northwest of Elytoa, shall be assigned to such road as may be designated by the legislature of said State.

Approved June 3, 1856.

[Public 25.]

AN ACT making a grant of lands to the State of Louisiana, to aid in the construction of railroads in said State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and is hereby granted to the State of Louisiana, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad from the Texas line, in the State of Louisiana, west of the town of Greenwood, via Greenwood, Shreveport, and Monroe, to a point on the Mississippi river, opposite Vicksburg and from New Orleans by Opelousas, to the State line of Texas; and from New Orleans to the State line, in the direction to Jackson, Mississippi; every alternate sections of land designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of said road. But in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the line or route of said roade is definitely fixed, sold any sections, or any parts thereof, granted as aforesaid, or that the right of pre-emption has attached to the same, then it shall be lawful for any agent or agents, to be appointed by the governor of said State, to select, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, from the lands of the United States, nearest to the tier sections above specified, so much in alternate sections, or parts of sections, as shall be equal to such lands as the United States have sold, or otherwise appropriated, or to which the right of pre-emption has attached as aforesaid; which lands (thus selected in lieu of those sold, and to which pre-emption rights have attached as aforesaid, together with the sections and parts of sections designated by odd numbers as aforesaid, and appropriated as aforesaid) shall be held by the State of Louisiana for the use and purpose aforesaid; Provided, That the lands to be so located shall in no case be further than fifteen miles from the line of said roads and selected for and on account of said roads; Provided further, That the lands hereby granted shall be exclusively applied in the construction of said roads, and shall be disposed of only as the work progresses, and the same shall be applied to no other purpose whatsoever: And provided further, That any and all lands heretofore reserved to the United States by any act of Congress, or in any other manner by competent authority, for the purpose of aiding in any object of internal improvement, or for any other purpose whatsoever, be, and the same are hereby, reserved to the United States from the operation of this act, except so far as it may be found necessary to locate the route of said railroads through such reserved lands, in which case the right of way only shall be granted, subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sections, and parts of sections, of land which, by such grant, shall remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of said roads, shall not be sold for less than double the minimum price of the public lands when sold; nor shall any of said lands become subject to private entry until the same shall have been first offered at public sale at the increased price.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said lands hereby granted to the said State shall be subject to the disposal of the legislature thereof, for the purposes aforesaid, and no other; and the said railroads shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the government of the United States, free from toll or other charge, upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the lands hereby granted to said State, shall be disposed of only in manner following; that is to say, that a quantity of land not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of said roads, may be sold; and when the governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any twenty continuous miles of said roads are completed, then another like quantity of land hereby granted may be so sold; and so, from time to time, until said roads are completed, and if said roads are not completed within ten years, no further sale shall be made, and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the United States mail shall be transported over said roads under the direction of the Post Office Department, at such price as Congress may, by law, direct; Provided, That, until such price is fixed by law, the Postmaster General shall have the power to determine the same

Approved June 3, 1856.

NOTICE.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, WILL ATTEND AT the Court House, in the City of Raleigh, on Friday, and Saturday, the 18th and 19th of July, 1856, the one for the purpose of taking the Tax List in Raleigh Districts Nos. 1 and 2, for the year 1856, and the other for the purpose of collecting the Taxes due in the said Districts for the year 1855.

JOHN F. HUTCHINS, J. P.
GEO. W. NORWOOD, Collector.

Raleigh, July 4, 1856. 66—swtd.

40 DOLLARS REWARD.—RANAWAY from the subscriber, about two or three months ago, a negro boy named PRESLEY, about 22 or 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches in height, of a very bright complexion, light hair, having very much the appearance of an Irish boy, and would be readily taken for one. The above reward will be given to any person apprehending him. Address,

WM. HENDRICK,
Palmer's Springs,
Mecklenburg County, Va.

July 14, 1856. 1183—w4w.

Hurrah for Fillmore!

I OFFER FOR SALE, MY TRACT OF LAND in Madison county, Mississippi, containing 970 acres, 650 of which are cleared, and under good fence—the balance timbered land. The place is 9 miles from Jackson and 8 from Clinton. The improvements are all new, consisting of a frame Dwelling-house, with six rooms, and a gallery in front; an overseer's house with four rooms. Also Gin-house, Cotton-press, Negro Cabins, Stables, &c., &c. There are two fine cisterns and 3 never failing ponds.

The neighborhood one of the best in the State;—churches and schools convenient.

Address me at Clinton, Miss.

July 1, 1856. E. T. HENRY. 65—3m.

INSANE ASYLUM OF N. C.

THE BOARD OF Directors, not being provided with the necessary funds for the support of the Institution, have found it necessary to adopt the following resolution, and ordered the Superintendent to have the same published:

Resolved, That hereafter all officers bringing County patients to this Institution must be furnished with three months pay in advance, for board, &c., at the rate of three dollars per week.

Raleigh, June 20, 1856. 65—sw3m.

☞ Register, Wilmington Commercial, Edenton American, Fayetteville Carolinian, Asheville Spectator, Salisbury Banner, copy and send accounts to E. C. Fisher, Super't.

ORANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING purchased the above Hotel of R. Nichols, Esq., are now repairing and refurnishing, and will speedily have it completed in such a manner as to give satisfaction to all, even the most fastidious. They intend it for a first class House. Its situation being on King street, which is the principal thoroughfare to and from the Deport of the N. C. Railroad, and by far the handsomest street in the town, offers inducements to the visitors and sojourner which cannot be found elsewhere in the place. Our rooms, table and stables will accommodate both man and horse, with the most comfortable home.

We shall keep no bar.

Families and persons wishing to spend the Summer in this delightful country, will find rooms especially adapted to their convenience.

We hope to receive what we are determined to merit, a liberal share of patronage.

H. C. STROUD & CO.

Hillsboro', N. C., June 20, 1856. 61—swtf.

A HOMESTEAD FOR $10.

$310,000 worth of Farms and Building Lots.

IN THE GOLD REGION OF VIRGINIA (CULPEPER Co.,) to be divided amongst 10,200 subscribers, on the 17th of September, 1856, for the benefit of Port Royal Female Academy. Subscriptions *only ten dollars each*; one half down, the rest on the delivery of the Deed. Every subscriber will get a Building Lot or a Farm, ranging in value from $10 to $25,000. These Farms and Lots are sold so cheap to induce settlements, a sufficient number being reserved, the increase in the value of which will compensate for the apparent low price now asked.

☞ More Agents are wanted to obtain subscribers, to whom the most liberal inducements will be given. Some Agents write that they are making $200 per month. Advertising will be done for every Agent where possible. For full particulars, Subscriptions, Agencies, &c., apply to

E. BAUDER, *Port Royal, Caroline Co., Va.*

June 30, 1856. 63—swtd.

Edgeworth Female Seminary.

GREENSBORO,' N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on Friday, the 1st of August.

The course of study is designed to embrace every thing necessary to a substantial and ornamental education. Great prominence is given to the solid branches. Neither labor nor expense has been spared to secure instructors of the highest qualifications in their various departments, and to make Edgeworth second to no institution in the country, in every thing necessary to a complete education.

For circulars containing terms, course of instruction, &c., apply to

RICHARD STERLING, Principal.

July 2, 1856. 64—sw2m.

VIRGINIA SPRINGS.

South-Side, Richmond & Danville, and Virginia & Tennessee Railroads.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Shortest, most comfortable and most expeditious Route to the VIRGINIA SPRINGS through by day-light, and Baggage checked through, except on Stages.

VISITORS TO THE VIRGINIA SPRINGS BY this route, take the South-Side Railroad cars at Petersburg, or the Richmond & Danville cars at Richmond, at 6 A. M., daily, (Sundays excepted,) arrive at Lynchburg to dinner, and thence, via the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, reach Bonsack's Depot at 3 1-4, and Salem at 4 P. M., and at either place take

KENT, SUMMERSON & CO'S FINE LINE OF STAGES!

Those via Bonsack's lodge at Fincastle, dine at the Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs, and arrive at the White Sulphur Springs [17 miles] early on the evening of the second day from Petersburg, or Richmond, without NIGHT TRAVEL, and with but 64 miles of Staging. Or by the Salem route, stop all night at the Roanoke Red Sulphur Springs, (10 miles distant from Salem,) dine at the Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs, and arrive at the White Sulphur Springs on the evening of the following day.

The Virginia & Tennessee Railroad is located through a most romantic country, possessing a climate unsurpassed for its salubrity and delightful temperature. The road passes the base of the

PEAKS OF OTTER!

And within three miles of the Alleghany Springs, one mile of the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, and within four miles of the Yellow Sulphur Springs; all pleasantly situated a few miles apart, on the Eastern slope of the Alleghany mountain, in Montgomery county. The waters of these Springs are celebrated for their great medicinal qualities, the accommodations are excellent, and have been greatly increased since last season.

☞ Visitors to the Red Sulphur Springs take Kent, Summerson & Co's Stages at Newbern Depot, on the evening of the day that they leave Petersburg or Richmond, and arrive at the Springs on the following day to dinner, and Salt Sulphur Springs early in the evening of the second day from Richmond or Petersburg.

The Road from Newbern Depot to the Red Sulphur Springs, (38 miles,) has been graded and greatly improved since last season, and is now regarded as one of the best turnpikes in the mountains.

The line of Telegraph from Richmond will be completed and in operation to the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs early in June.

Passengers to Knoxville, Tennessee, take Kent, Summerson & Co's stages at the Western terminus of the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad, now 180 miles from Lynchburg (and being extended Westward at the rate of 8 miles per month) to the Eastern terminus of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and arrive at Knoxville in 2 1-2 days from Petersburg or Richmond.

Fare from Petersburg or Richmond:

To Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs via	Bonsack's,	$10 00
" " " "	Salem,	10 50
" White Sulphur Springs	Bonsack's,	11 00
" " "	Salem,	11 50
" Red Sulphur Springs,		12 25
" Alleghany Springs,		8 00
" Montgomery White Sulphur Springs,		8 25
" Yellow Sulphur Springs,		8 45
" Knoxville, Tennessee,		23 00

NOTE.—The charge for tickets to the Alleghany Springs, Montgomery White Sulphur and the Yellow Sulphur Springs, does not include the charge from the Railroad to the Springs. Passengers for the Alleghany Springs, (4 miles distant,) take tickets to Shawsville—for Montgomery White Sulphur, (1 mile distant by a branch Railroad,) take tickets to Big Tunnel and for the Yellow Sulphur, (4 miles distant,) take tickets to Christiansburg depot. Conveyances will be found at those places

For further information apply to

E. A. GOODWIN,
Ticket Ag. S. & R. R., Petersburg.
CHARLES CAMPBELL,
Sup't Richmond and Danville, R. R., Richmond.
E. H. GILL,
Sup't V. & T. R., Lynchburg.
KENT, SUMMERSON & CO.,
Fincastle, Virginia.

May 20, 1856. 51—sw3m.

HOT SPRINGS, BATH COUNTY, VA.

Nature's own Remedy for Chronic Diseases!

THIS WATERING PLACE IS NOW OPEN FOR the reception of visitors. The supply of mineral water is most abundant, and there are eight douche and plunge baths of various temperatures from 92 to 106 Farhenheit.

As a remedy in many chronic diseases these waters are excelled by nothing ever known to the human race. In Gout, Rheumatism, Liver Diseases, Diarrhoea, Visceral obstruction, Glandular enlargements, old injuries to the muscles and joints, Paralysis, diseases peculiar to females, Neuralgia, &c., they possess remedial and curative powers of the highest order. In that state of the body termed *Cachectic*, the consequence of derangement in the stomach, liver and spleen, among the residents of marshy countries, and distinguished by a pale or sallow complexion, puffy skin, swelled extremities, languor or disinclination to motion of any kind, these baths often act like a charm. Many severe cases of the diseases enumerated above, which had resisted the most skillful medical treatment, and in which other mineral waters of high repute had been used in vain, have been entirely cured here. Of the vast number now suffering with those maladies, there are comparatively few who would not be perfectly restored or greatly relieved by the use of these waters. This place is 195 miles from Richmond, Va., on the direct route from that city to the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, from which it is distant only 36 miles. Early in July the Central Railroad will be in operation to Milboro', after which there will be only twenty miles Stage travel between the Hot Springs and the principal northern and southern cities, and the traveller from Baltimore, Washington or Richmond, leaving those cities in the morning, will be brought the first night to the Warm Springs, and to this place to breakfast the next morning—*thus making the whole journey in 24 hours almost entirely by daylight.*

These Springs are situated in a valley in an elevated mountain region. The scenery around is wild, romantic and beautiful, and the climate in summer delightful, salubrious and invigorating. The Hotel accommodations are good and comfortable, and a fine band of music will be in attendance throughout the season.

To those who may desire further information, and who will furnish me with their address, I will mail a pamphlet containing an account of the Springs with cases of cure, &c.

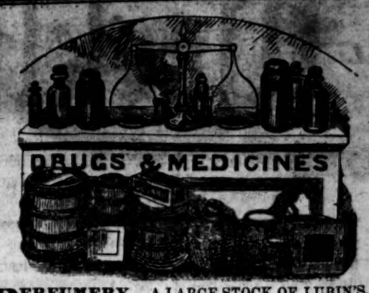
S. GOODE, for the Proprietor.

Hot Springs, Va., June 20, 1856. 62—sw1m.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—THE PROPerty of W. J. Ramsay, deceased. The lot is in good repair; the house is nearly new, with six good rooms, and out houses in good order; and what is very desirable, an excellent well of water. It is a very desirable residence for a family, being in a good neighborhood. The property must be sold. Those who wish to buy can have an opportunity of buying cheap. The house can be seen by applying to Mrs. Ramsay or to myself. Possession given to suit the convenience of the purchaser.

JOHN G. PALMER, Adm'r.

Raleigh, June 14, 1856. 59—swtf



PERFUMERY.—A LARGE STOCK OF LUBIN'S, Glenn's, Bozin's and Wright's perfumery, such as Extracts, Pomatums, Hair Oils, Soaps, Cologne, and a great variety of Fancy articles, which will be sold very low.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

BURNING FLUID.—FIVE BBLS. FRESH AND good, just to hand at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OILS! OILS!—500 GALLONS LINSEED, LAMP, Machine and Tanners' Oils, in store and for sale at the lowest market rates, by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SENNA FIGS.—A MOST PALATABLE AND CERtain remedy for constipation, habitual costiveness, &c., in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

POTASH.—WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF A SUPPLY of Babbits superior Potash, in six pound cans, for making soap, to which we invite the attention of all economical housekeepers.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—A SUPPLY of this celebrated Sauce for soups, fresh fish, meats, &c., in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SUGAR HOUSE SYRUP, OF EXTRA QUALIty, may be had at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

April 9, 1856. 42—

PAINT YOUR HOUSE TOP3.—A LARGE supply of North-Carolina Black Lead, ground in Oil, superior for roof painting, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SANDPAPER.—30 REAMS of superior Flint Sandpaper, to which we call the attention of Cabinet and Coach Makers—for sale very low by the Ream.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FISHING TACKLE.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF Hooks and Lines, consisting of Limerick, Trout, Kirby, Spring-snap, Sockdolager, improved gravitation Hooks, and Cotton, Linen and Grass Lines—just received at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROlina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Twines, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo. A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.'
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem,
A. T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY

President.

H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

John R. Williams, T. H. Selby, C. W. D. Hutchings, } *Executive Committee.*

This Company has been in successful operation over years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $1,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*

Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 58—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. The Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. Five policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $300, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES F. JOHNSON, WM. D. HAYWOOD, JAMES F. JORDAN, QUINTEN BUSBEE, H. W. HUSTED, WM. H. MCKEE, CHARLES B. ROOT, WM. W. HOLDEN, WM. D. COOKE, R. H. BATTLE, WM. H. JONES, P. F. PESCUD, SEATON GALES.

OFFICERS.

DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President.*
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer.*
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney.*
CHARLES E. JOHNSON, M. D. } *Medical*
WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D. } *Board of*
RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Consultation.*
R. H. BATTLE, W. W. HOLDEN, CHARLES B. ROOT, } *Executive Committee.*

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to

JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

July 10, 1855. 66—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

OFFICE R. & G. R. R. Co., RALEIGH, March 29, 1856.

Schedule for Mail Train on and after Tuesday, the first day of April.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY NEXT, THE MAIL Train, leaving the North-Carolina Railroad Depot, on the arrival of the Cars from the West, at 5.47, A. M. (as at present,) will stop at the Northern (or old) Depot, in the City, until 7 o'clock, allowing ample time for passengers from that Road to take breakfast at the hotels in Raleigh to and from which they will be conveyed by the proprietors free of charge.

Leaving at 7 o'clock, the Train will arrive at Weldon at 11.40, A. M., in full time for all Trains going North, and also for the Wilmington Train, going South. Returning—will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the Petersburg, Portsmouth, and Wilmington Trains, and will reach Raleigh at 6.45, P. M.

R. A. HAMILTON, President.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY DEMOCRAT.

INDUCEMENT TO CLUBS.

IN ORDER TO PUT THE PRICE OF OUR COUNTRY paper within the reach of every body, we have determined to furnish Clubs with the Semi-Weekly South-Side Democrat, at the following cash rates:

For single copies,	$ 3 00
" five "	13 00
" ten "	25 00
" fifteen "	30 00

The person sending us *fifteen dollars* will be entitled to *five* copies for the subscribers furnished, and an *extra* one for himself.

In addition to this, we propose to send the Semi-Weekly paper to *new* subscribers during the Campaign, say from 1st of June to 1st of December (6 months) at the following *invariably cash prices:*

For single copies 6 months,	$1 5
" 5 " "	7 5

With an extra copy for the person sending the money.

For 8 copies,	10 0

and a larger number at the same rates.

It is believed that the Semi-Weekly Democrat has the largest country circulation of any paper in the city of Petersburg. We are not content, however, but desire to increase it still further, until every good Democrat in the whole south-side section, shall become enlisted with us in the great cause of Democracy.

The South-Side Democrat has just been clothed in a new and handsome dress of entirely new type, and it will contain in addition to all the latest foreign and domestic news, a large mass of political facts and *data* for use and reference in the coming campaign—a campaign, we venture to say which promises more interest and excitement than any of its predecessors.

Thankful for past and present encouragement, we respectfully call the attention of the Democracy in this section particularly, to the liberal inducements held out by this advertisement, and urge them to speedy and energetic action, not only in our behalf, but in furtherance of sound, conservative, patriotic, national Democratic principles.

BANKS & THACKSTON,
Proprietors and Editors.

May 24, 1856. 55—3t.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE, AT RALEIGH, for the month ending July 1, 1856:

Adams, James H		Jones, Seth K	
Adams, Seth		Jones, Wm (man of color)	
Adams, A D		Jones, Richard	
Anderson, Crecy		Jones, Col E W	
Ayers, Mrs C A			
Allen, Jas P		Kloss, William	
Andrews, A N		Kirkland, Pass Mid	
Barnes, Dr G D		Knutts, Mary C	
Branton, Mrs Ellen A			
Bowers, Jno R		Lassiter, John	2
Borns, R		Lassiter & Johnson	
Burt, Mary		Lane, Joseph J	
Berry, William		Lane, W W	
Boyden, Nathaniel			
Browning, S R		Moore, Will A	3
Brantly, Dr		McMahon, M	2
Bronwell, Jas G		Moore, James	
Bingarman, A J		Mathews, Israel	
Brown, W G		Moring, Henry	
		Meudenhall, Geo C	
Clopton, Dr James A	2	Mitchell, Eli	
Carper, Geo W	2	Mathews, Mrs Susan A	
Cannaday, W, or Duncan		Mysler, Mr Henry	
Cooke, James		Mills, Hannah Emily	
Carlton, Nathan		Mills, Miss Emily	
Chase, C T			
Conner, C T		Neely, G W	
Chadwick, S W		Nowell, Miss L A F	
		Nicholas, Henry W	
Denton, Atlas			
Denton, Nick		Pettiford, Henry	
Durham, Haywood		Pettiford, Wm H	
Day, Reuben		Palmer, Mrs	
Doonan, Frank		Perry, F H	
		Phisick, Joseph	
Fry, R M		Powell, Miss Becca	
Fort, Miss Selina		Phillips, Saml F	
Frensly, J L		Potter, G	
Fowler, Miss Mary Jane			
Ferrell, J T		Reston, Wm Cashier	
		Rogers, Wm	
Gibbs, A N		Ridout, Frederick	
Goch, Duncan		Reavis, J H	
Glars, Joseph		Rodgers, S L	
Graham, Edward		Read, Wm (freeman)	
Gordan, Miss Martha		Richardson, A C	
Green, George		Rutherford, John	
Gulley, W H			
		Stallings, J W	2
Hopper, J L	2	Stallings, W S	
Howell, B N		Smith, R W	
Hood, John C